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ABSTRACT

This Kids Count report provides information on state and county-wide trends in the well-being of New Jersey's children from 1990 to 2000. The statistical portrait is social indicators in the areas of families in need, child health, troubled teens, abused and neglected children, school enrollment, and early care and education. The 23 indicators are: (1) children in poverty; (2) children in families receiving welfare; (3) children in families receiving food stamps; (4) WIC recipients; (5) low birth-weight babies; (6) infant mortality; (7) child deaths; (8) births with no prenatal care; (9) children enrolled in Medicaid/Family Care; (10) teen deaths; (11) births to teens; (12) juvenile arrests; (13) juvenile commitments; (14) child abuse referrals; (15) child abuse substantiations; (16) foster placements; (17) special education enrollment; (18) high school dropouts; (19) preschool enrollment; (20) licensed child care centers; (21) child capacity at licensed centers; and (22) family child care providers. Following a summary and snapshot of the state by indicator, the bulk of the report presents the data for each of the indicators, by county. The data indicated that more low-income New Jersey children have health insurance. Fewer pregnant women go without prenatal care. Infant mortality is on the decline, and fewer children and teens are dying. Also, births to teens continue to fall. However, the number of children growing up in poverty continues to increase, and the children of poor New Jersey families continue to fail in school, drop out at higher rates, and become parents at an earlier age. The report concludes with county profiles, and a list of sources and definitions. (HTH)

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Association for Children of New Jersey

The State of Child Well-Being

Kids Count New Jersey 2002

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New Jersey Kids Count 2002:

State and County Profiles of Child Well-Being
Association for Children of New Jersey

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SECTION 1

NJ Kids Count 2002: Summary

Child Health Improves, Poverty Persists,
As Kids Count Marks 10 Years of Measuring Child Well-Being

More low-income New Jersey children have health insurance. Fewer pregnant women go without prenatal care. Infant mortality is on the decline. Births to teens continue to fall. And fewer children and teens are dying.

That's the good news.

Most of the brighter statistics in the 2002 New Jersey Kids Count come from the healthcare front - an area that, over the past decade, has garnered strong support from the public and policy-makers. New programs aimed at providing health insurance for low-income families and other child health initiatives are giving New Jersey children a better chance of growing up healthy.

This is especially encouraging since measures of child health were also among the most troubling "indicators" when Kids Count began tracking child welfare 10 years ago.

But, while the numbers support advances in healthcare policies, they also expose areas that have been overlooked.

The most glaring in New Jersey is the lack of progress in helping families rise out of poverty.

The number of children growing up in poverty has grown over the past decade. In 2000, nearly 221,000 New Jersey children, approximately 11 percent statewide, lived in families whose income fell below the meager federal poverty level. This represents a 10 percent increase in the number of poor children since 1990, when about 201,000 children lived in abject poverty.

This increase occurred during the longest, most robust period of prosperity this state and nation has ever enjoyed.

The effects of child poverty are sobering -- and costly.

Children from poor New Jersey families continue to fail in school, drop out at higher rates and become pregnant at an earlier age. Poverty puts children at greater risk of inheriting their parents' financial woes and depending on public dollars to support their families. That's bad news for children - and New Jersey taxpayers.

On the bright side, public preschool enrollments have soared 164 percent from 1999 to 2001. This reflects a growing recognition of the strong link between early education and future school success.

The Association for Children of New Jersey hopes that policy makers, advocates and the public will take a close look at the stories behind these statistics. This, our 10th annual report, has been revamped to encourage a more thorough analysis of specific issues, including poverty, health, child abuse, adolescent issues, schools and early care and education.

The 10th anniversary of Kids Count, a book designed to measure the welfare of children, is a good time to celebrate our successes over the past decade. But it's also a time to refocus our energies on the needs that have yet to be met. We hope this report helps do that.

Best Wishes For The New Year,

Cecilia Zalkind
Executive Director

SECTION 2

A Statewide Snapshot: New Jersey Trends In Child Well-Being

More Kids in New Jersey

The growth in New Jersey's child population surpassed the state's overall population growth. From 1990 to 2000, the number of children in New Jersey grew by 300,000, a 16 percent increase, to 2.1 million. During that same time, the overall population grew by about 9 percent.

As the number of children in New Jersey grows, so does our responsibility to craft policies that will give all children their right to have safe homes, good schools and a healthy childhood.

Fewer New Jersey Children Lack Health Insurance

New Jersey, like many states, has seen a drop in the number of low-income children without health insurance. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the number of uninsured New Jersey children dropped from 297,000, or 15.1 percent of the child population in 1997, to 203,000, or 9.3 percent of children under 18, in 2000.

Experts attribute that decline partly to FamilyCare, a free or low-cost health insurance program started in 1998, under the federal initiative known as the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP).

The total number of New Jersey children now receiving Medicaid or Family Care jumped 28 percent between 1996 and 2001. This positive trend means more children are likely to receive regular check-ups, immunizations and other healthcare that can prevent illness.

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More Families Join the Ranks of the Working Poor

Following national trends, the number of New Jersey children living in families receiving welfare has plummeted 68 percent since 1996.

At the same time, many former welfare recipients, mostly single mothers, simply traded welfare checks for low-paying, unstable jobs that still fail to provide enough money to pay the rent and buy groceries.

In 1999, about 200,000 New Jersey children lived in low-income, working families.* Nearly 305,000 families earned less than $25,000.

More Abused and Neglected Children Find Adoptive Homes

Changes in federal law have led New Jersey to post a 68 percent increase in state-sponsored adoptions from January 1998 to January 2002, giving more children a permanent home.

Uninsured Children, New Jersey and National

	1997		2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New Jersey	297,000	15	203,000	9.3
National	10,743,000	15	8,405,000	11.6

But, from 1996 to 2001, the number of children in foster care placement surged 28 percent. Children in foster care are often moved from home to home, and live with an unsettling instability that can cause emotional, physical and school problems.

While the state Division of Youth and Family Services posted a 5 percent increase in reports of suspected child abuse, the number of substantiated reports dropped 17 percent. This raises troubling questions about the state's ability to adequately investigate complaints. The state substantiation rate falls far below national averages.

Public Preschool Enrollments Surge

More New Jersey children are attending public preschool in programs operated or overseen by local school districts. Much of this increase is attributed to changes in public policy that now mandate preschool for certain low-income children. Preschool has become a necessary foundation for future school success for all children.

** Low-income, working families is defined as earning less than 150 percent of the poverty level, or under $25,343 for a family of four, and in which one parent worked at least 50 weeks out of the year.*

STATEWIDE SNAPSHOT

	Base Yr.	Number	Current data year	Number	Change
FAMILIES IN NEED					
Children in Poverty	1990	200,726	2000	220,991	10%
Children Receiving Welfare	1990	195,648	2002	63,807	-67%
Children Receiving Food Stamps	1992	259,775	2002	150,518	-42%
WIC Recipients	1991	126,602	2002	149,914	18%
CHILD HEALTH					
Babies Born w/Low Birth Weight	1990	8,465	1999	9,059	7%
Infant Mortality	1990	1,086	1999	770	-29%
Child Deaths	1990	380	1999	285	-25%
Births w/ no Prenatal Care	1990	1,425	1999	1,142	-20%
Children on Medicaid/FamilyCare	1996*	355,694	2001	454,132	28%
TROUBLED TEENS					
Teen Deaths	1990	295	1999	234	-21%
Births to Teens	1990	10,171	1999	8,224	-19%
Juvenile Arrests	1990	90,265	2001	64,920	-28%
Juvenile Commitments	1990	961	2001	1,326	38%

*1996 numbers are Medicaid only. FamilyCare began providing health insurance to low-income children in 1996.

	Base Yr.	Number	Current data year	Number	Change
ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN					
Child Abuse Referrals	1996	37,079	2000	39,056	5%
Child Abuse Substantiations	1996	10,509	2000	8,690	-17%
Foster Placements	1996	8,275	2001	10,586	28%
NEW JERSEY SCHOOL CHILDREN					
Special Education Enrollment	1998	179,727	2001	196,907	10%
High School Drop Outs	98-99	13,150	00-01	12,639	-4%
EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION					
Preschool Enrollment	1999	14,194	2001	37,473	164%
Licensed Child Care Centers	1996	3,023	2002	4,066	35%
Child Capacity at Licensed Centers	1996	192,436	2002	288,301	50%
Family Child Care Providers	1996	4,331	2002	4,617	8%

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A SNAPSHOT OF NEW JERSEY VS. NATIONAL CHILD WELL-BEING

	Year	New Jersey	National
FAMILIES IN NEED			
% Children in Poverty	1998	13	19
% Children in Extreme Poverty	1999	5	7
% Children in Low-Income Working Families	1999	10	15
% Children in Single Parent Households	1999	23	27
% Children w/Unemployed Parents	1999	20	25
Unemployment Rate	2001	4.2	4.8
% Low-Income Children Receiving Food Stamps	1999	18	24
CHILD HEALTH			
% Uninsured Children	1999	11	14
% Children in Low-Income Families w/no Health Insurance	1999	18	24
% Children Immunized by Age 2	2000	77	78
% Low Birth Weight Babies	1999	8.2	7.6
Infant Mortality Rate	1999	6.7	7.1
Child Death Rate	1999	18	24

	Year	New Jersey	National
TROUBLED TEENS			
Teen Birth Rate	1999	18	29
% Teens Not Working/In School	1999	6	8
Violent Teen Death Rate	1999	29	53
% High School Dropouts (16-19)	1999	6	10
EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION			
% Children in Preschool	1999	74	67
% Children in Paid Child Care	1999	25	26
New Jersey Median Family Income	1999	$63,200	
National Median Family Income	1999	$47,900	

Source: Annie E. Casey Foundation, Kids Count Databook Online, 2002.

SECTION 3

New Jersey's Children And Families

More Children Call New Jersey Home

Nearly every New Jersey county saw an increase in the number of children living inside its borders. In all but five counties, this increase outpaced overall population growth. Statewide, the total population grew 9 percent, while the child population increased 16 percent.

New Jersey families fared better economically than the average U.S. family. A smaller percentage of New Jersey families lived in poverty in 1999, compared to the U.S. average.

Still, single mothers continue to be much more likely to live below the federal poverty level than all other families. More than one-third of single New Jersey mothers with children under five are raising their families in poverty.

At the same time, the median income for all New Jersey families rose 7 percent, from roughly $59,000 a year in 1995 to about $63,400 in 2000. That's nearly 25 percent higher than the national median family income of $50,834, making New Jersey one of the nation's most prosperous states.

TOTAL POPULATION				CHILD POPULATION UNDER AGE 18			
County	1990	2000	Change	County	1990	2000	Change
Atlantic	224,327	252,552	13%	Atlantic	51,436	63,855	24%
Burlington	825,380	884,118	7%	Bergen	168,368	203,054	21%
Bergen	395,066	423,394	7%	Burlington	98,236	106,521	8%
Camden	502,824	508,932	1%	Camden	133,067	136,148	2%
Cape May	95,089	102,326	8%	Cape May	21,062	22,859	9%
Cumberland	138,053	146,438	6%	Cumberland	35,949	37,203	3%
Essex	778,206	793,633	2%	Essex	188,637	206,950	10%
Gloucester	230,082	254,673	11%	Gloucester	61,538	67,129	9%
Hudson	553,099	608,975	10%	Hudson	122,483	137,498	12%
Hunterdon	107,776	121,989	13%	Hunterdon	25,941	31,374	21%
Mercer	325,824	350,761	8%	Mercer	73,346	84,337	15%
Middlesex	671,780	750,162	12%	Middlesex	144,631	177,628	23%
Monmouth	553,124	615,301	11%	Monmouth	134,814	160,342	19%
Morris	421,353	470,212	12%	Morris	96,291	116,838	21%
Ocean	433,203	510,916	18%	Ocean	98,165	119,046	21%
Passaic	453,060	489,049	8%	Passaic	108,743	127,486	17%
Salem	65,294	64,285	-2%	Salem	16,737	16,450	-2%
Somerset	240,279	297,490	24%	Somerset	52,889	75,991	44%
Sussex	130,943	144,166	10%	Sussex	36,386	40,218	11%
Union	493,819	522,541	6%	Union	108,088	129,941	20%
Warren	91,607	102,437	12%	Warren	22,655	26,690	18%
New Jersey	7,730,188	8,414,350	9%	New Jersey	1,799,462	2,087,558	16%

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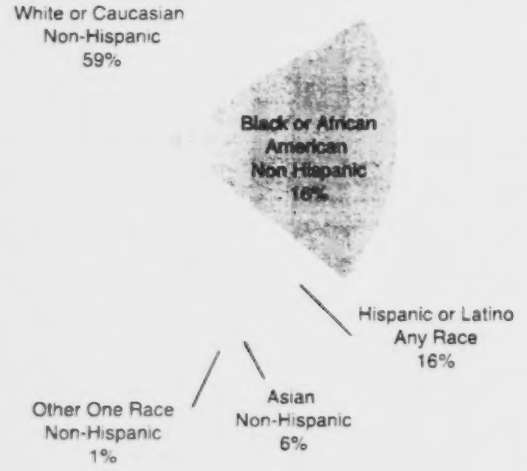
POPULATION UNDER 18 BY RACE & HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN



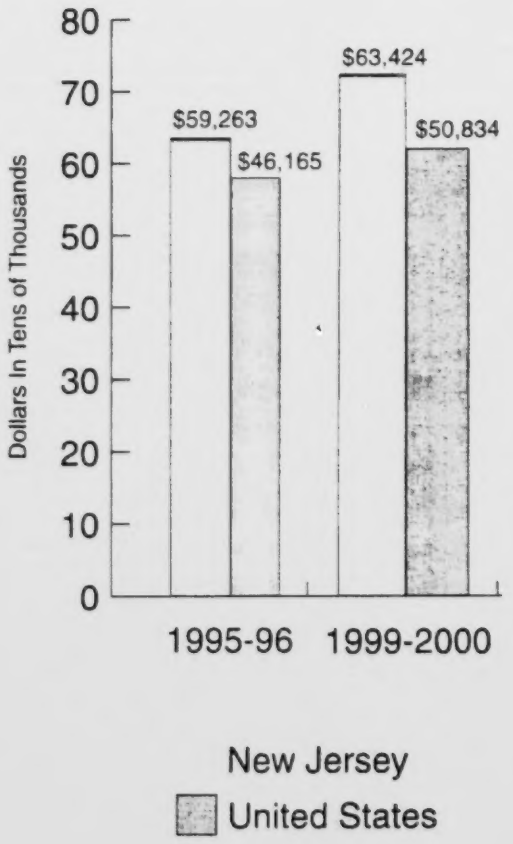
PERCENT OF CHILDREN, UNDER 18, BY RACE

County	Latino	Caucasian	African American	Other	Total
Atlantic	17	54	21	8	63,855
Bergen	13	67	5	15	203,054
Burlington	5	72	17	6	106,521
Camden	14	59	21	6	136,148
Cape May	6	84	7	3	22,859
Cumberland	26	48	22	4	37,203
Essex	18	30	46	7	206,950
Gloucester	4	82	10	4	67,129
Hudson	48	23	16	13	137,498
Hunterdon	3	92	1	4	31,374
Mercer	12	55	24	8	84,337
Middlesex	18	53	10	18	177,628
Monmouth	8	77	9	7	160,342
Morris	9	80	3	9	116,838
Ocean	7	85	4	3	119,046
Passaic	37	41	15	7	127,486
Salem	6	73	18	3	16,450
Somerset	10	69	8	12	75,991
Sussex	4	92	1	3	40,218
Union	22	46	24	7	129,941
Warren	5	90	2	3	26,690
New Jersey	16	59	16	9	2,087,558

NEW JERSEY HOUSEHOLD EARNINGS, 1999

County	Median household income	Per capita income
Atlantic	$43,933	$21,034
Bergen	65,241	33,638
Burlington	58,608	26,339
Camden	48,097	22,354
Cape May	41,591	24,172
Cumberland	39,150	17,376
Essex	44,944	24,943
Gloucester	54,273	22,708
Hudson	40,293	21,154
Hunterdon	79,888	36,370
Mercer	56,612	27,914
Middlesex	61,446	26,535
Monmouth	64,271	31,149
Morris	77,340	36,964
Ocean	46,443	23,054
Passaic	49,210	21,370
Salem	45,573	20,874
Somerset	76,933	37,970
Sussex	65,266	26,992
Union	55,339	26,992
Warren	56,100	25,728
New Jersey	$55,146	$27,006

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME: 1995-2000 NJ & US



SECTION 4

Families in Need

Child Poverty Persists

In 2000, nearly 221,000 New Jersey children lived in families whose income was below the meager federal poverty level of $14,150 for a family of three. These children represent nearly 11 percent of all New Jersey children. That's a slight decrease in the percent of children living in poverty from 11.3 percent in 1990 to 10.8 percent in 2000.

Still, the number of poor children actually increased 10 percent, from roughly 201,000 in 1990. A high incidence of child poverty stubbornly persisted in the state's urban and rural southern counties. More than 20 percent of children lived in poverty in Hudson, Essex and Cumberland counties. In many counties, the actual number of children living in poverty grew, even when the percent of child poverty shrank slightly.

Just four counties - Camden, Gloucester, Hunterdon and Salem - reduced both the number and percent of children living in poverty.

Other counties, including Passaic, Middlesex and Ocean, saw small increases in both the percent and number of poor children.

Child poverty is perhaps the most important indicator of the well-being of a state's most vulnerable citizens.

New Jersey's increases in child poverty coincided with one of the longest and most robust periods of prosperity ever enjoyed by the state and the nation. It was a prosperity that failed to touch thousands of New Jersey children, even though they live in one of the wealthiest states in the nation.

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CHILD POVERTY
NUMBER OF CHILDREN LIVING BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL

County	1990	Percent	2000	Percent
Atlantic	6,603	13.2%	8,028	12.8%
Bergen	7,706	4.6%	9,901	4.9%
Burlington	5,485	5.7%	5,699	5.5%
Camden	21,681	16.6%	19,324	14.5%
Cape May	2,557	12.3%	2,612	11.7%
Cumberland	7,074	20.3%	7,262	20.1%
Essex	41,097	22.3%	41,358	20.5%
Gloucester	4,882	8.0%	4,368	6.6%
Hudson	28,896	23.9%	29,596	22.0%
Hunterdon	779	3.0%	665	2.1%
Mercer	7,926	10.9%	8,769	10.6%
Middlesex	9,396	6.6%	12,529	7.2%
Monmouth	8,693	6.5%	11,842	7.5%
Morris	3,108	3.2%	4,244	3.7%
Ocean	8,558	8.8%	11,695	10.0%
Passaic	17,073	15.9%	21,531	17.3%
Salem	2,619	15.9%	2,137	13.3%
Somerset	1,440	2.8%	2,836	3.8%
Sussex	1,570	4.3%	1,642	4.1%
Union	12,057	11.3%	13,417	10.5%
Warren	1,526	6.8%	1,536	5.9%
New Jersey	200,726	11.3%	220,991	10.8%

MINORITIES MAKE STRIDES AGAINST POVERTY

While the number of New Jersey families living below the poverty level decreased for all races between 1996 and 1998, African Americans made the most progress, with a 5.3 percent drop in the number living below the poverty line. Hispanics were next, with a 3.9 percent decrease, while white poverty dropped just .8 percent. Still, African Americans and Hispanics continued to struggle with poverty at disproportionate rates.

New Jersey Families Living Below The Poverty Line, By Race

Race	96-97	99-00
All Families	7.3	5.9
White Families	4.9	4.1
African American Families	19.3	14.0
Hispanic Families	17.1	13.2

FEDERAL POVERTY LEVELS
2000

Size of family unit	Poverty guideline	Size of family unit	Poverty guideline
1	$ 8,350	5	$19,950
2	$11,250	6	$22,850
3	$14,150	7	$25,750
4	$17,050	8	$28,650

CHILDREN RECEIVING TANF/AFDC AND FOOD STAMPS

Welfare Reform Brings Changes

While the number of families receiving welfare plunged, so did the number of children receiving food stamps, even though many still remained eligible for this nutritional benefit. Only 18 percent of New Jersey's low-income children received food stamps in 1999, compared to 24 percent nationally.

	Children Receiving Welfare			Children Receiving Food Stamps		
County	1996	2002	Change	1996	2002	Change
Atlantic	7,091	2,445	-66%	9,569	5,968	-38%
Bergen	4,682	1,205	-74%	6,934	3,558	-49%
Burlington	4,908	1,474	-70%	6,690	3,529	-47%
Camden	23,527	7,019	-70%	29,693	15,505	-48%
Cape May	2,078	431	-79%	3,324	1,623	-51%
Cumberland	6,673	2,127	-68%	9,325	6,369	-32%
Essex	51,291	18,059	-65%	67,536	34,697	-49%
Gloucester	4,193	1,086	-74%	5,562	2,484	-55%
Hudson	31,108	8,773	-72%	39,511	20,792	-47%
Hunterdon	280	43	-85%	443	187	-58%
Mercer	8,405	3,708	-56%	10,520	6,762	-36%
Middlesex	9,827	2,471	-75%	12,923	5,301	-59%
Monmouth	7,192	2,601	-64%	10,787	6,824	-37%
Morris	1,445	307	-79%	2,275	674	-70%
Ocean	6,165	1,375	-78%	10,659	6,381	-40%
Passaic	13,397	5,125	-62%	19,631	16,981	-13%
Salem	1,662	593	-64%	2,361	1,504	-36%
Somerset	1,611	592	-63%	2,539	1,220	-52%
Sussex	517	148	-71%	1,038	505	-51%
Union	12,001	3,866	-68%	14,765	8,475	-43%
Warren	982	359	-63%	1,771	1,179	-33%
New Jersey	199,035	63,807	-68%	267,856	150,518	-44%

Note: This table reflects the falling welfare rolls and a corresponding drop in food stamp recipients, pre- and post-welfare reform. In 1997, New Jersey launched WorkFirst New Jersey, which required recipients to work to receive benefits and set limits on the amount of time they could receive assistance.

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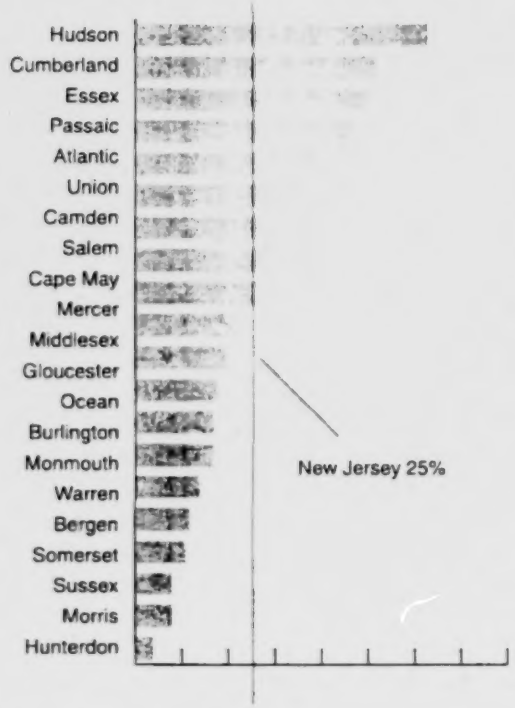
More Children Receive Free School Lunch

While welfare rolls and food stamp participation plummeted, the number of children receiving free or reduced lunch increased 25 percent. This suggests that more families still need help to feed their children. Both the food stamp and school meals programs are vital to ensuring that poor children get the nutrition they need to grow into healthy adults.

Children Receiving Free/Reduced School Lunch, Percent of Enrollment



NUMBER OF CHILDREN RECEIVING FREE OR REDUCED SCHOOL LUNCH

County	1995-96	2001-02	Change
Atlantic	11,789	16,611	41%
Bergen	9,648	14,458	50%
Burlington	8,652	12,361	43%
Camden	24,355	27,911	15%
Cape May	3,440	4,389	28%
Cumberland	10,890	14,146	30%
Essex	54,079	59,765	11%
Gloucester	6,386	8,838	38%
Hudson	41,875	49,026	17%
Hunterdon	573	686	20%
Mercer	11,735	13,653	16%
Middlesex	16,920	25,581	51%
Monmouth	13,142	16,711	27%
Morris	3,707	5,301	43%
Ocean	9,555	12,828	34%
Passaic	29,056	35,914	24%
Salem	2,651	3,563	34%
Somerset	3,199	5,072	59%
Sussex	1,504	2,341	56%
Union	22,410	26,423	18%
Warren	1,973	2,419	23%
New Jersey	287,539	357,997	25%

More Mothers Seek Food For Their Babies

During the six years following welfare reform, all but four counties - Atlantic, Essex, Hunterdon and Sussex - saw increases in the number of mothers seeking help to feed their babies and young children. The Supplemental Nutrition Program for Woman Infant and Children (WIC) provides formula and nutritionally-balanced meals to needy families. Cumberland saw the greatest jump at 30 percent, while Essex served 6 percent fewer families. Statewide, 13 percent more mothers used the WIC program.

WOMEN, INFANT & CHILDREN RECEIVING BENEFITS

County	1996	2002	Change
Atlantic	4,182	3,855	-8%
Bergen	4,085	5,301	30%
Burlington	4,606	5,295	15%
Camden	10,325	11,156	8%
Cape May	1,372	1,827	33%
Cumberland	3,438	5,156	50%
Essex	23,422	22,209	-5%
Gloucester	3,301	3,684	12%
Hudson	19,881	22,227	12%
Hunterdon	376	348	-7%
Mercer	6,446	7,478	16%
Middlesex	7,516	10,430	39%
Monmouth	5,087	6,065	19%
Morris	1,976	2,300	16%
Ocean	8,301	8,932	8%
Passaic	13,154	16,092	22%
Salem	1,032	1,263	22%
Somerset	2,267	2,873	27%
Sussex	1,142	1,099	-4%
Union	9,762	11,028	13%
Warren	1,238	1,296	5%
New Jersey	132,909	149,914	13%

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New Jersey's Working Poor Families Reap State and Federal Tax Credits

More than 200,000 working poor families received an average of $360 in a state income tax credit for the 2001 tax year. The New Jersey Earned Income Tax Credit, signed into law in August 2000, provides annual credits to working families earning less than $20,000 a year.

The state sent more than $77 million back to low-income taxpayers for tax year 2001, up about $27 million from the program's first year. The additional funding increased the average check amount from $233 to $360, as the program is being phased in to equal 20 percent of the federal tax credit. The program is slated to reach that level in fiscal year 2004.

In 1998, nearly 430,000 low-income taxpayers received the federal EITC, amounting to $687.6 million in benefits. The federal tax credit is more generous than the state credit, available to workers with one child who earn less than $28,281 and to workers with more than one child who earn less than $32,121.

State vs. National EITC Income Requirements

State	Families Earning Less Than $20,000
Federal	One-Child Families Earning Less Than $28,281
	Two or More Child Families Earning Less Than $32,121

STATE EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT CLAIMS
TAX YEAR 2001

County	Number	Total Amount	Average Check
Atlantic	9,073	$ 3,372,478	$372
Bergen	10,022	3,560,546	$355
Burlington	5,845	2,026,787	$347
Camden	16,211	5,836,131	$360
Cape May	2,442	874,095	$358
Cumberland	5,907	2,143,547	$363
Essex	33,577	12,269,478	$365
Gloucester	4,272	1,489,754	$349
Hudson	27,080	10,024,799	$370
Hunterdon	476	162,695	$342
Mercer	7,715	2,733,491	$354
Middlesex	13,420	4,775,962	$356
Monmouth	8,341	2,965,088	$355
Morris	3,378	1,171,995	$347
Ocean	8,891	3,245,957	$365
Passaic	20,098	7,289,436	$363
Salem	1,280	449,053	$351
Somerset	2,762	956,811	$346
Sussex	1,116	382,724	$343
Union	14,046	5,040,805	$359
Warren	1,252	442,297	$353
Unknown	16,815	5,847,129	$348
New Jersey	214,019	$77,061,061	$360

FEDERAL EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT CLAIMS
TAX YEAR 1998

County	Number	% of Total Federal Tax Filers
Atlantic	20,687	17%
Bergen	26,720	6%
Burlington	15,215	8%
Camden	33,742	14%
Cape May	5,974	12%
Cumberland	12,274	20%
Essex	63,360	19%
Gloucester	10,627	10%
Hudson	53,306	20%
Hunterdon	1,893	3%
Mercer	17,196	11%
Middlesex	29,831	9%
Monmouth	21,189	7%
Morris	9,690	4%
Ocean	19,816	9%
Passaic	39,967	18%
Salem	3,540	13%
Somerset	5,578	4%
Sussex	3,757	6%
Union	30,050	12%
Warren	3,478	7%
New Jersey	427,890	11%

SECTION 5

Child Health

New Jersey Gains on Child Health

New Jersey children are, overall, healthier than their peers in other states. Rates of infant mortality and child deaths are better in New Jersey when compared to national averages. More women are receiving prenatal care. And, more low-income children have health insurance.

	INFANT MORTALITY						CHILD DEATHS		
	1994		1999		Change		1994	1999	
County	# Cases	Rate/ 1,000	# Cases	Rate/ 1,000	# Cases	Rate	# Cases	# Cases	Change
Atlantic	43	11	19	**	-56%	n/a	11	14	27%
Bergen	64	5.8	53	5.0	-17%	-14%	26	16	-38%
Burlington	29	5.6	30	5.8	3%	4%	20	17	-15%
Camden	70	9.2	69	9.7	-1%	5%	23	20	-13%
Cape May	9	7.1	13	**	44%	n/a	6	5	-17%
Cumberland	18	8.5	22	11.0	22%	29%	10	7	-30%
Essex	164	12.5	127	10.4	-23%	-17%	74	51	-31%
Gloucester	18	5.5	21	6.7	17%	22%	13	10	-23%
Hudson	87	9.6	59	6.8	-32%	-29%	45	15	-67%
Hunterdon	3	2.1	6	**	100%	n/a	4	6	50%
Mercer	37	8.2	42	9.5	14%	16%	15	13	-13%
Middlesex	67	6.6	63	6.3	-6%	-5%	19	17	-11%
Monmouth	50	6	57	7.1	14%	18%	22	13	-41%
Morris	31	5	25	3.9	-19%	-22%	11	13	18%
Ocean	34	5.5	25	3.9	-26%	-29%	14	10	-29%
Passaic	70	8.5	46	6.0	-34%	-29%	27	19	-30%
Salem	5	6.3	8	**	60%	n/a	3	5	67%
Somerset	14	3.3	26	5.9	86%	79%	9	13	44%
Sussex	11	5.8	9	**	-18%	n/a	7	2	-71%
Union	71	9.3	46	6.2	-35%	-33%	17	18	6%
Warren	7	5.2	4	**	-43%	n/a	2	1	-50%
New Jersey	902	7.7	770	6.8	-15%	-12%	378	285	-25%

** *Number is too small to calculate a reliable rate.*

More Women Receiving Prenatal Care

The number of women who received no prenatal care during their pregnancy dropped 23 percent statewide, from 1994 to 1999. Warren, Ocean and Monmouth counties led the state with the largest declines, while Hudson, Cape May and Morris counties saw sharp increases in the percent of women who failed to get prenatal care. Women who see a doctor early in a pregnancy have a much better chance of giving birth to healthy babies.

This overall improvement was accompanied by small reductions in the percent of pregnant women who reported drinking, smoking or using drugs during their pregnancies.

The number of babies born with low birth weight continues to climb. Experts attribute this increase to more women taking infertility treatments, fostering a rise in multiple births and a corresponding drop in birth weight.

Children born with a low birth weight, less than 5.5 pounds, are at greater risk of having health and developmental problems.

Risky Behavior During Pregnancy

Percent of Mothers	1997	1999
Smoking	12.4	10.1
Drinking	2.3	1.6
Drug Use	2.4	1.8

WOMEN RECEIVING NO PRENATAL CARE

	1994		1999		
County	Births	% Total	Births	% Total	Change
Atlantic	37	0.9	44	1.3	19%
Bergen	38	0.3	30	0.3	-21%
Burlington	34	0.7	43	0.8	26%
Camden	120	1.6	84	1.2	-30%
Cape May	4	0.3	10	1.0	150%
Cumberland	34	1.6	31	1.6	-9%
Essex	666	5.1	389	3.2	-42%
Gloucester	22	0.7	21	0.7	-5%
Hudson	17	0.2	95	1.1	459%
Hunterdon	0	0	2	0.1	n/a
Mercer	48	1.1	37	0.8	-23%
Middlesex	53	0.5	59	0.6	11%
Monmouth	70	0.8	29	0.4	-59%
Morris	7	0.1	11	0.2	57%
Ocean	31	0.5	12	0.2	-61%
Passaic	159	1.9	78	1.0	-51%
Salem	21	2.6	15	2.0	-29%
Somerset	14	0.3	13	0.3	-7%
Sussex	4	0.2	5	0.3	25%
Union	101	1.3	133	1.8	32%
Warren	9	0.7	1	0.1	-89%
New Jersey	1,489	1.3	1,142	1.0	-23%

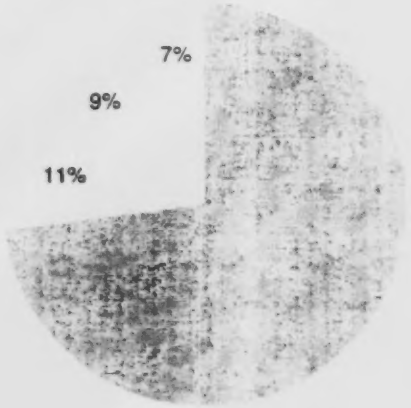
INFANTS BORN WITH LOW BIRTH WEIGHT

County	1994 Births	1994 % Total	1999 Births	1999 % Total	Change
Atlantic	303	7.7	299	8.7	-1%
Bergen	584	5.3	650	6.1	11%
Burlington	380	7.3	361	7.0	-5%
Camden	630	8.3	640	9.0	2%
Cape May	68	5.3	71	6.9	4%
Cumberland	168	8	169	8.5	1%
Essex	1,444	11	1,423	11.6	-1%
Gloucester	205	6.3	245	7.8	20%
Hudson	788	8.7	681	7.8	-14%
Hunterdon	62	4.3	145	9.4	134%
Mercer	377	8.4	362	8.2	-4%
Middlesex	698	6.9	766	7.6	10%
Monmouth	532	6.4	602	7.5	13%
Morris	356	5.7	411	6.4	15%
Ocean	356	5.8	417	6.5	17%
Passaic	661	8.1	620	8.0	-6%
Salem	67	8.4	71	9.3	6%
Somerset	251	5.9	295	6.7	18%
Sussex	91	4.8	97	5.5	7%
Union	608	7.9	639	8.6	5%
Warren	78	5.8	95	7.3	22%
New Jersey	8,707	7.4	9,059	8.0	4%

BIRTHS TO UNMARRIED MOTHERS, 1999

County	Births	% Total
Atlantic	1,398	40.6
Bergen	1,205	11.4
Burlington	1,167	22.5
Camden	2,870	40.3
Cape May	348	33.7
Cumberland	1,092	54.7
Essex	5,729	46.8
Gloucester	790	25.0
Hudson	3,538	40.7
Hunterdon	98	6.3
Mercer	1,469	33.3
Middlesex	2,180	21.7
Monmouth	1,581	19.6
Morris	619	9.6
Ocean	1,263	19.6
Passaic	2,965	38.4
Salem	292	38.1
Somerset	559	12.6
Sussex	236	13.3
Union	2,268	30.5
Warren	231	17.7
New Jersey	31,898	28.0

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE BY SOURCE FOR CHILDREN UNDER 19, 2000



More Low-Income Families Get Health Insurance

These healthy gains may be partly due to more disadvantaged families receiving health insurance, along with other state initiatives to combat infant mortality and provide prenatal care to more low-income women.

From 1996 to 2001, the number of New Jersey children covered by publicly-funded health insurance jumped 28 percent, with an additional 98,000 children enrolled.

Nearly all that growth is attributed to Family Care, a health insurance program for low-income families, launched in 1998 as KidCare and later expanded to become Family Care, covering both children and adults. The program is funded through state and federal dollars.

Wealthier counties saw larger jumps in the number of children receiving subsidized health insurance. In Bergen County, the number soared 90 percent, for the largest percentage increase. Hunterdon was second with a 79 percent jump and Sussex was third with a 74 percent increase.

Counties with more poverty saw much smaller gains. Camden and Essex were the lowest, with 6 percent each.

CHILDREN RECEIVING MEDICAID/FAMILYCARE

County	1996	2001	Change
Atlantic	14,032	16,469	17%
Bergen	10,386	19,712	90%
Burlington	10,286	13,181	28%
Camden	36,958	39,163	6%
Cape May	4,471	6,042	35%
Cumberland	11,900	14,235	20%
Essex	75,980	80,734	6%
Gloucester	7,862	10,224	30%
Hudson	50,886	57,598	13%
Hunterdon	767	1,376	79%
Mercer	15,811	19,181	21%
Middlesex	18,822	28,975	54%
Monmouth	14,493	22,646	56%
Morris	3,924	6,439	64%
Ocean	15,366	23,782	55%
Passaic	28,630	46,096	61%
Salem	3,357	3,855	15%
Somerset	3,963	6,036	52%
Sussex	1,898	3,305	74%
Union	23,572	31,727	35%
Warren	2,330	3,356	44%
New Jersey	355,694	454,132	28%

* *1996 numbers are Medicaid only. FamilyCare began covering low-income children in 1998.*

More Challenges Ahead

Despite these gains, in 2000, 9.3 percent of the child population, or 203,000 children lacked health insurance. And, in 1999, 1,142 pregnant women received no prenatal care, nearly 32,000 babies were born to single mothers and nearly 1,300 infants, children or teenagers died.

It's important to continue efforts to provide New Jersey residents with both health insurance and access to doctors, in order to expand the state's healthy gains.

SECTION 6

Troubled Teens

New Jersey Teens See Improvements

In many ways, New Jersey teenagers are faring better now than they have in more than a decade.

Teen Births Continue To Decrease

Mirroring a national trend, births to New Jersey teens continued to drop.

Statewide, total births declined 3 percent, while births to teens dropped 12 percent from 1994 to 1999. Hunterdon, Salem and Essex saw the steepest declines, while Warren and Cape May experienced small increases in births to teenagers. New Jersey's teen birth rate also remains below the national rate. Nationally, the rate was 29 births per 1,000 females, ages 15 to 17, compared to New Jersey's rate of 18 in 1999.

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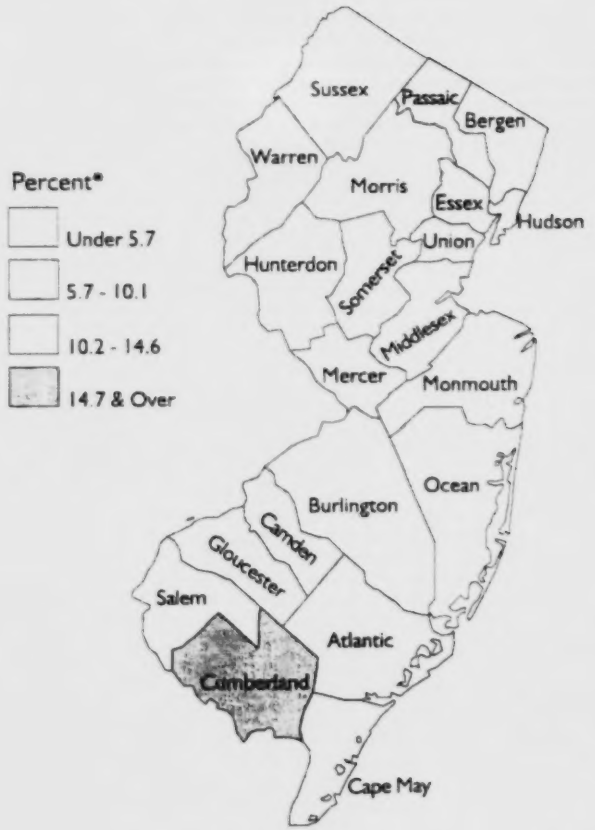
BIRTHS TO TEENS

County	Number of Births 1994	1999	Chg	Births to Teens 1994	1999	Chg
Atlantic	3,911	3,441	-12%	454	388	-15%
Bergen	11,058	10,590	-4%	267	244	-9%
Burlington	5,218	5,178	-1%	368	339	-8%
Camden	7,620	7,114	-7%	868	834	-4%
Cape May	1,275	1,032	-19%	109	112	3%
Cumberland	2,108	1,996	-5%	387	378	-2%
Essex	13,095	12,246	-6%	1,667	1,328	-20%
Gloucester	3,251	3,154	-3%	218	219	0%
Hudson	9,091	8,696	-4%	1,086	889	-18%
Hunterdon	1,442	1,544	7%	32	19	-41%
Mercer	4,498	4,407	-2%	437	382	-13%
Middlesex	10,159	10,049	-1%	548	526	-4%
Monmouth	8,265	8,047	-3%	460	396	-14%
Morris	6,248	6,428	3%	128	113	-12%
Ocean	6,170	6,431	4%	388	341	-12%
Passaic	8,192	7,721	-6%	893	836	-6%
Salem	799	767	-4%	115	88	-23%
Somerset	4,281	4,436	4%	133	110	-17%
Sussex	1,890	1,776	-6%	70	59	-16%
Union	7,664	7,433	-3%	622	549	-12%
Warren	1,336	1,304	-2%	73	74	1%
New Jersey	117,571	113,790	-3%	9,323	8,224	-12%

TEEN BIRTH RATES BY COUNTY, NEW JERSEY, 1999



*Births to mothers aged 10-19 as a percentage of births to mothers of all ages.

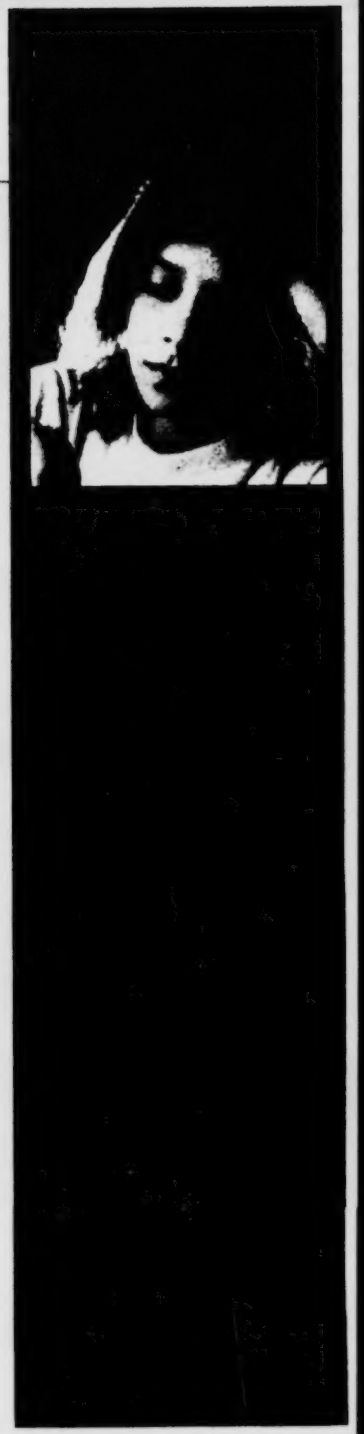
Juvenile Arrests Drop

Juvenile arrests plummeted 26 percent, with significant drops in counties with large cities. Essex County, for example, saw arrests drop 39 percent from 1996 to 2000, while Hudson County posted a 41 percent decline. The only counties to register increases were Camden and Mercer, where juvenile arrests rose 33 and 5 percent, respectively.

The decrease in juvenile arrests corresponds with an overall drop in crime rates and total arrests. But while juvenile arrests have plunged statewide, the number of minors held in state detention centers has declined just 12 percent. In 10 counties, commitments of resident juveniles have risen.

Warren, Sussex and Morris had the highest increases, although the actual number of commitments of juveniles from those counties remained relatively low. Significant increases in the number of juveniles held in detention centers occurred most notably in Camden, with an 18 percent increase. Statewide, Camden had the highest number of its youth committed to detention centers.

	Juvenile Arrests			Juvenile Commitments		
	1996	2001	Chg	1996	2001	Chg
Atlantic	4,376	3,020	-31%	104	71	-32%
Bergen	6,746	4,803	-29%	22	26	18%
Burlington	3,442	2,882	-16%	30	17	-43%
Camden	6,579	8,744	33%	292	344	18%
Cape May	1,938	1,642	-15%	11	6	-45%
Cumberland	3,207	2,274	-29%	40	25	-38%
Essex	10,366	6,281	-39%	225	147	-35%
Gloucester	2,986	1,994	-33%	13	16	23%
Hudson	6,357	3,737	-41%	162	121	-25%
Hunterdon	620	519	-16%	11	10	-1%
Mercer	4,514	4,758	5%	106	63	-41%
Middlesex	4,803	3,153	-34%	74	96	30%
Monmouth	6,166	4,665	-24%	64	42	-34%
Morris	3,256	2,050	-37%	3	9	200%
Ocean	5,585	3,349	-40%	21	32	52%
Passaic	5,452	3,400	-38%	236	152	-36%
Salem	947	568	-40%	12	28	133%
Somerset	2,729	1,759	-36%	27	18	-33%
Sussex	863	755	-13%	2	6	200%
Union	5,981	4,018	-33%	48	87	81%
Warren	831	549	-34%	3	10	233%
New Jersey	87,744	64,920	-26%	1,506	1,326	-12%



Fewer Teen Deaths

Teen deaths also declined statewide, even though six counties saw an increase in adolescent deaths, ages 14 to 19, from 1994 to 1999. While the percent increases in some of these counties were substantial, the actual numbers remained low.

New Jersey's teen death rate by accident, homicide and suicide remained below the national average. The state rate was 29, compared to a national teen death rate of 53, per 100,000 teenagers, ages 15 to 19, in 1999.

TEEN DEATHS

County	1994	1999	Chg
Atlantic	8	6	-25%
Bergen	16	12	-25%
Burlington	13	18	38%
Camden	27	19	-30%
Cape May	1	2	100%
Cumberland	7	8	14%
Essex	44	40	-9%
Gloucester	9	5	-44%
Hudson	18	11	-39%
Hunterdon	6	2	-67%
Mercer	4	9	125%
Middlesex	20	20	0%
Monmouth	16	18	13%
Morris	9	8	-11%
Ocean	15	12	-20%
Passaic	11	11	0%
Salem	2	5	150%
Somerset	5	5	0%
Sussex	7	5	-29%
Union	21	15	-29%
Warren	4	3	-25%
New Jersey	263	234	-11%

SECTION 7

Abused and Neglected Children

New Jersey Lags Nation in Proving Claims of Child Abuse

State Division of Youth and Family Service caseworkers were able to prove fewer reports of suspected child abuse or neglect. The number of "substantiated" cases fell 17 percent from 1996 to 2000. At the same time, the number of reports of suspected abuse rose 5 percent.

Salem County caseworkers substantiated the highest number of cases, at 32 percent, followed by Sussex (30%) and Cape May (28%). Warren, Somerset, Gloucester and Hudson substantiated the lowest percentage of cases, with rates ranging from 15 to 18 percent.

This continues a downward spiral in the state's ability to prove claims of child abuse and neglect. In 1999, New Jersey's substantiation rate was 4.6, per 1,000 children compared to the national average of 11.8, according to the Child Welfare League of America.

This trend raises troubling questions. If legitimate claims of child abuse go undetected, the state cannot intervene and help children who are at risk of abuse or neglect.

CHILD ABUSE REPORTS AND SUBSTANTIATIONS

County	Child Abuse/ Neglect Referrals 1996	2000	Change	Child Abuse/Neglect Substantiated Referrals 1996	2000	Change	Percent Substantiated 1996	2000
Atlantic	1,526	1,493	-2%	414	319	-23%	27%	21%
Bergen	1,271	1,155	-9%	349	286	-18%	28%	25%
Burlington	1,634	1,661	2%	410	375	-9%	25%	23%
Camden	4,418	4,170	-6%	1,303	1,026	-21%	30%	25%
Cape May	749	1,015	36%	215	281	31%	29%	28%
Cumberland	1,098	1,232	12%	301	300	0%	27%	24%
Essex	5,994	5,142	-14%	2,443	1,392	-43%	41%	27%
Gloucester	1,079	1,186	10%	217	211	-3%	20%	18%
Hudson	2,947	2,777	-6%	583	503	-14%	20%	18%
Hunterdon	289	321	11%	49	76	55%	17%	24%
Mercer	1,529	2,302	51%	482	436	-10%	32%	19%
Middlesex	1,965	2,550	30%	459	484	5%	23%	19%
Monmouth	2,607	3,163	21%	738	666	-10%	28%	21%
Morris	727	851	17%	194	168	-13%	27%	20%
Ocean	2,318	2,818	22%	488	593	-22%	21%	21%
Passaic	2,623	2,589	-1%	726	499	-31%	28%	19%
Salem	680	511	-25%	223	162	-27%	33%	32%
Somerset	275	1,102	300%	74	172	132%	27%	16%
Sussex	588	321	-45%	157	97	-38%	27%	30%
Union	1,876	2,028	8%	516	547	6%	28%	27%
Warren	886	669	-24%	168	97	-42%	19%	15%
New Jersey	37,079*	39,056	5%	10,509	8,690	-17%	28%	22%

*Total does not include 100 out-of-state-referrals.

More Abused Children Find Adoptive Homes

More of New Jersey's abused and neglected children are being placed in adoptive homes, thanks to state efforts to comply with a national law aimed at promoting permanency for abused children who, in the past, too often grew up in foster care.

In April 1998, New Jersey passed a law to comply with the federal Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997. From January 1998 to January 2002, adoptions completed through the state Division of Youth and Family Services soared 68 percent.

The state exceeded its goal to double the average number of adoptions completed over the three-year period prior to the enactment of the federal Adoptions and Safe Families Act. The baseline number was 621.

Adoptions Finalized Through DYFS 1998-2002

1998	813
1999	729
2000	837
2001	1,043
2002	1,367

Number of Children in Foster Care Soars

Along with an increase in adoptions came a 28 percent surge of children in out-of-home placement, from 1996 to 2001. This includes children placed in foster homes, group homes, residential programs and state institutions.

Somerset, Middlesex and Salem counties posted the largest increases, where the number of foster children roughly doubled. Only two counties - Mercer and Passaic - saw a drop in the number of children removed from their biological families.

	Children in Out-of-Home Placements		
County	1996	2001	Change
Atlantic	247	442	79%
Bergen	274	347	27%
Burlington	359	385	7%
Camden	1,014	1,238	22%
Cape May	140	178	27%
Cumberland	212	375	77%
Essex	1,667	2,133	28%
Gloucester	154	154	0%
Hudson	660	778	18%
Hunterdon	35	55	57%
Mercer	543	531	-2%
Middlesex	399	774	94%
Monmouth	702	725	3%
Morris	161	191	19%
Ocean	304	523	72%
Passaic	481	437	-9%
Salem	99	192	94%
Somerset	56	120	114%
Sussex	83	138	66%
Union	612	787	29%
Warren	73	83	14%
New Jersey	8,275	10,586	28%

Note: This chart includes children placed in foster homes, group homes, residential centers and state institutions.

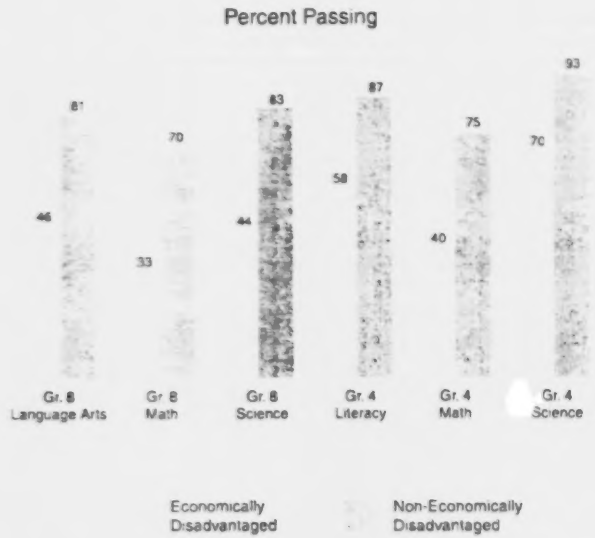
SECTION 8

New Jersey School Children

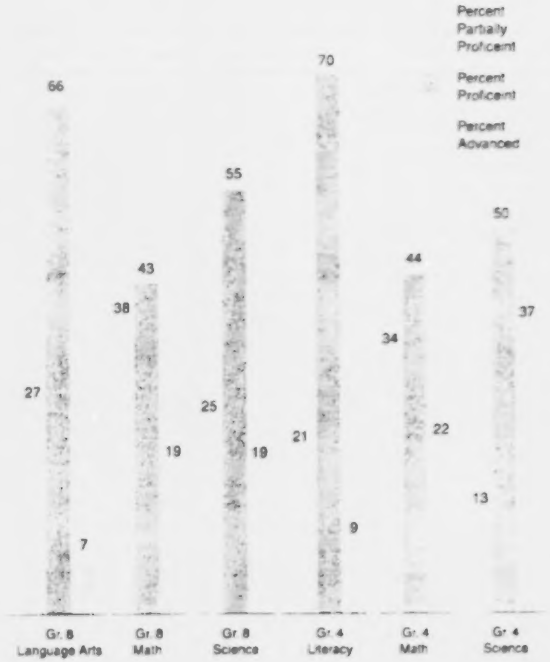
Low-Income Children Still Behind In School

Low-income children continue to lag far behind their wealthier peers on statewide assessments, with about twice as many disadvantaged students failing math, science and literacy tests. This puts children at risk of dropping out of school and becoming parents at a young age. It also makes children less likely to land decent jobs and more likely to require public assistance to support themselves and their families.

STATEWIDE COMPARISON OF TESTS SCORES BETWEEN LOW-INCOME AND WEALTHIER CHILDREN, 2001



STUDENT PERFORMANCE ON PROFICIENCY ASSESSMENTS IN GRADE 8 AND GRADE 4, 2001



Special Education Enrollments Continue to Climb

More New Jersey children require special education. From 1998 to 2001, schools saw a roughly 10 percent increase in the number of children who require these intensive services. During that time, overall student enrollment increased about 6 percent. In the 2000-2001 school year, 15 percent of New Jersey's school children, ages six to 21, required special education services.

Essex County saw a 20 percent increase in the number of students enrolled in special education, the largest in the state. But, as a percentage of enrollment, Essex County was lower than the state average of 15 percent. Cape May had the highest percentage of its students enrolled in special education, at 20 percent.

SPECIAL EDUCATION ENROLLMENTS BY COUNTY

County	1998	1998 % of Total Enrollment	2001	2001 % of Total Enrollment	Change
Atlantic	6,031	15%	6,778	15%	12%
Bergen	15,925	14%	16,932	13%	6%
Burlington	11,536	17%	12,634	17%	10%
Camden	13,715	16%	14,532	16%	6%
Cape May	2,584	17%	2,904	20%	12%
Cumberland	4,342	17%	4,576	18%	5%
Essex	13,950	12%	16,690	13%	20%
Gloucester	7,012	16%	7,663	17%	9%
Hudson	10,124	13%	11,873	14%	17%
Hunterdon	2,806	14%	3,057	14%	9%
Mercer	8,956	17%	9,653	16%	8%
Middlesex	14,246	14%	14,756	13%	4%
Monmouth	14,529	15%	15,432	15%	6%
Morris	9,470	14%	10,196	14%	8%
Ocean	10,480	15%	11,863	15%	13%
Passaic	9,696	13%	11,079	14%	14%
Salem	1,642	14%	1,751	15%	7%
Somerset	5,963	14%	6,767	14%	13%
Sussex	3,961	15%	4,126	15%	4%
Union	10,089	13%	10,915	13%	8%
Warren	2,670	15%	2,730	15%	2%
New Jersey	179,727	14%	196,907	15%	10%

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Fewer High School Drop-Outs

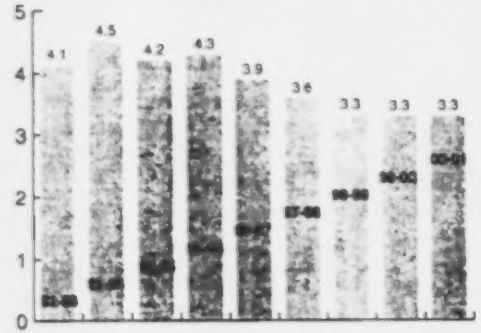
Statewide drop-out rates inched downward over the past decade, dropping from 4.1 percent in the 1992-1993 school year to 3.3 in 2000-2001.

Still, in 2001, about 12,600 teenagers dropped out of New Jersey high schools. That was a 4 percent improvement over the 1998-1999 school year, when 13,150 teenagers dropped out of high school.

In recent years, some counties have seen steep drops in the number of high school dropouts, with Hunterdon and Mercer posting the highest gains. The number of high school dropouts declined by 41 percent in Hunterdon and 32 percent in Mercer, from the 1998-1999 school year to the 2000-2001 year.

Camden County saw the greatest increase in the number of dropouts, with a 46 percent jump during that time.

Public High School Dropout Rates, 1992-93 - 2000-01



NUMBER OF NEW JERSEY HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS

	98-'99	00-01	Change
Atlantic	780	575	-26%
Bergen	540.5	512.5	-5%
Burlington	376	377.5	0%
Camden	1,301	1,902	46%
Cape May	131.5	143	9%
Cumberland	438	446.5	2%
Essex	1,635	1,853	13%
Gloucester	449.5	397.5	-12%
Hudson	1,136	973.5	-14%
Hunterdon	89.5	53	-41%
Mercer	663	454	-32%
Middlesex	885.5	807	-9%
Monmouth	557	460	-17%
Morris	196.5	238	21%
Ocean	723	634.5	-12%
Passaic	1,373	1,357.5	-1%
Salem	153.5	146.5	-4%
Somerset	210.5	164	-22%
Sussex	161.5	180.5	0%
Union	1,157.5	818.5	0%
Warren	191.5	145	0%
New Jersey	13,150	12,639	-4%

SECTION 9

Early Care and Education

Full-Day Public Preschool Enrollments Rise

The number of children attending publicly-funded preschools soared 164 percent in recent years, with about 37,500 enrolled in 2001.

This increase is largely attributed to a 1998 Supreme Court ruling that ordered preschool for all 3- and 4-year-olds in 30 of New Jersey's neediest school districts. In addition, the state Legislature mandated that more than 100 other low-income districts must provide pre-kindergarten to 4-year-olds.

Statewide, from 1999 to 2001, the number of 3- and 4-year-olds attending full-day, public preschool programs surged 543 percent. During the same time, enrollments in half-day programs dropped 6 percent, reflecting the trend to provide more education to young children and child care support to working parents.

These preschools are located both inside school district buildings and at community-based child care centers that contract with districts to provide services.

Some counties experienced phenomenal growth in the number of children enrolled in public preschool. Essex County led the state in full-day enrollments, adding 6,365 children to public preschools. Hudson and Passaic followed, with net enrollment increases of 4,702 and 3,049, respectively.

It should be noted that many of these children may have been attending some form of preschool or child care program prior to the court order. But, the court mandate made these children eligible for public funding of their early education. It also held districts and the state responsible for providing high quality preschools for New Jersey's youngest, neediest students.

PRESCHOOL ENROLLMENTS

County	Half Day 1999	Half Day 2001	Number Change
Atlantic	399	495	96
Bergen	1,097	1,115	18
Burlington	823	689	-134
Camden	1,194	1,251	57
Cape May	18	369	351
Cumberland	633	212	-421
Essex	539	254	-285
Gloucester	184	625	441
Hudson	1,205	909	-296
Hunterdon	6	18	12
Mercer	0	0	0
Middlesex	420	362	-58
Monmouth	1,117	538	-579
Morris	48	187	139
Ocean	196	406	210
Passaic	18	80	62
Salem	148	222	74
Somerset	136	394	258
Sussex	10	0	-10
Union	1,510	1,003	-507
Warren	91	29	-62
New Jersey	9,792	9,158	-634

County	Full Day 1999	Full Day 2001	Number Change
Atlantic	413	478	65
Bergen	38	371	333
Burlington	0	657	657
Camden	1,154	1,813	659
Cape May	0	0	0
Cumberland	60	1,762	1,702
Essex	705	7,070	6,365
Gloucester	0	48	48
Hudson	1,187	5,889	4,702
Hunterdon	0	0	0
Mercer	323	1,562	1,239
Middlesex	421	1,713	1,292
Monmouth	26	1,463	1,437
Morris	0	1	1
Ocean	16	49	33
Passaic	47	3,096	3,049
Salem	12	101	89
Somerset	0	0	0
Sussex	0	0	0
Union	0	1,997	1,997
Warren	0	245	245
New Jersey	4,402	28,315	23,913

Full-Day Kindergarten Enrollments Climb

Following a national trend, more New Jersey school districts are providing full-day kindergarten. Statewide, from 1999 to 2001, there was a 9 percent increase in enrollments in full-day programs, while half-day enrollments declined 16 percent.

Gloucester County led the state with a 113 percent jump in full-day enrollments. Morris was second with a 53 percent increase, followed by Sussex and Hunterdon. Only four counties - Atlantic, Cumberland, Mercer and Salem -- saw a decline in full-day kindergarten enrollments. All but five counties - Warren, Salem, Passaic, Mercer and Essex -- posted a decline in half-day enrollments.

Full-day kindergarten expands both learning opportunities for children and support for parents.

KINDERGARTEN ENROLLMENTS

County	Half Day 1999	Half Day 2001	Change
Atlantic	1,324	90	-93%
Bergen	4,042	3,376	-16%
Burlington	2,745	2,410	-12%
Camden	2,960	2,267	-23%
Cape May	299	104	-65%
Cumberland	65	0	-100%
Essex	1,584	1,613	2%
Gloucester	2,186	1,639	-25%
Hudson	1,067	0	-100%
Hunterdon	1,164	1,024	-12%
Mercer	1,117	1,164	4%
Middlesex	4,307	4,243	-1%
Monmouth	4,637	4,254	-8%
Morris	3,738	3,112	-17%
Ocean	3,834	3,552	-7%
Passaic	1,927	1,926	0%
Salem	141	154	9%
Somerset	2,104	1,818	-14%
Sussex	1,636	1,505	-8%
Union	2,004	1,700	-15%
Warren	723	738	2%
New Jersey	43,604	36,689	-16%

County	Full Day 1999	Full Day 2001	Change
Atlantic	2,156	1,605	-26%
Bergen	4,425	5,021	13%
Burlington	1,678	2,057	23%
Camden	2,867	3,181	11%
Cape May	711	793	12%
Cumberland	1,804	1,734	-4%
Essex	6,597	6,934	5%
Gloucester	575	1,226	113%
Hudson	4,491	5,172	15%
Hunterdon	286	378	32%
Mercer	2,948	2,891	-2%
Middlesex	2,956	3,081	4%
Monmouth	2,257	2,364	5%
Morris	1,528	2,337	53%
Ocean	1,297	1,536	18%
Passaic	3,437	3,550	3%
Salem	672	637	-5%
Somerset	1,132	1,449	28%
Sussex	164	216	32%
Union	3,488	3,611	4%
Warren	520	529	2%
New Jersey	45,989	50,302	9%

More Child Care Centers Available For Parents

New Jersey's youngest children are benefiting from state initiatives that are creating more child care slots and preschool programs, especially for disadvantaged children.

Statewide, the number of licensed child care centers increased 35 percent, from 1996 to 2002. Capacity at these centers soared 50 percent, giving parents more choices in the early care of their infants and toddlers.

Hudson led the state with a 77 percent increase in the number of centers and a corresponding 69 percent rise in the number of children that can be cared for at these centers. Somerset was next with a 46 percent increase in the number of centers, followed by Hunterdon at 39 percent. Cape May was the only county that saw a decline in the number of child care centers, although capacity at the centers increased 19 percent.

Still, state subsidies for child care fall short of demand, as many parents continue to wait for a subsidized opening.

	CHILD CARE CENTERS				CHILD CARE CENTER CAPACITY		
County	1996	2002	Change	County	1996	2002	Change
Atlantic	79	107	35%	Atlantic	4,058	6,061	49%
Bergen	311	412	32%	Bergen	20,592	30,425	48%
Burlington	124	161	30%	Burlington	8,850	11,830	34%
Camden	197	246	25%	Camden	13,835	20,136	46%
Cape May	38	36	-5%	Cape May	1,519	1,804	19%
Cumberland	46	62	35%	Cumberland	3,256	4,997	53%
Essex	369	507	37%	Essex	23,402	35,189	50%
Gloucester	97	134	38%	Gloucester	6,028	8,073	34%
Hudson	155	274	77%	Hudson	9,350	15,837	69%
Hunterdon	57	79	39%	Hunterdon	2,913	5,577	91%
Mercer	166	221	33%	Mercer	11,425	17,143	50%
Middlesex	207	283	37%	Middlesex	13,885	22,574	63%
Monmouth	244	293	20%	Monmouth	14,629	21,110	44%
Morris	220	281	28%	Morris	13,050	19,473	49%
Ocean	123	159	29%	Ocean	7,036	10,189	45%
Passaic	149	203	36%	Passaic	10,432	16,369	57%
Salem	21	24	14%	Salem	1,093	1,250	14%
Somerset	123	180	46%	Somerset	8,871	15,042	70%
Sussex	52	68	31%	Sussex	2,425	3,068	27%
Union	206	282	37%	Union	14,057	19,761	41%
Warren	39	54	38%	Warren	1,730	2,393	38%
New Jersey	3,023	4,066	35%	New Jersey	192,436	288,301	50%

Some Counties See Fewer Family Child Care Providers

The number of family child care providers, who care for children in their own homes, inched up 8 percent. But, eight counties saw significant declines in the availability of this in-home care. Somerset saw the steepest decline at 42 percent, followed by Camden, with a 27 percent drop, and Atlantic, with a 20 percent decrease in the number of family child care providers.

Some counties, though, posted significant gains in the number of family care providers. Hudson led the state with an 81 percent increase. Essex was second with a 59 percent increase and Salem was third at 26 percent.

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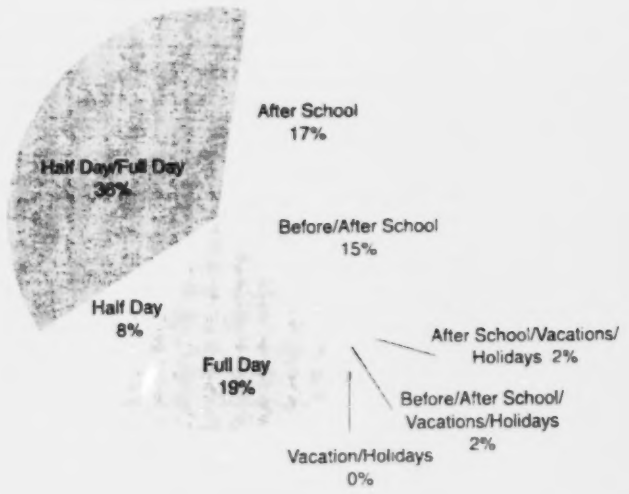
FAMILY CHILD CARE PROVIDERS

County	1996	2002	Change
Atlantic	206	164	-20%
Bergen	219	241	10%
Burlington	225	225	0%
Camden	387	282	-27%
Cape May	69	57	-17%
Cumberland	398	356	-11%
Essex	372	591	59%
Gloucester	160	178	11%
Hudson	314	567	81%
Hunterdon	92	77	-16%
Mercer	253	294	16%
Middlesex	256	225	-12%
Monmouth	203	244	20%
Morris	181	148	-18%
Ocean	128	146	14%
Passaic	269	320	19%
Salem	61	77	26%
Somerset	189	109	-42%
Sussex	88	92	5%
Union	184	200	9%
Warren	77	78	1%
State	4,331	4,671	8%

CHILD CARE CENTERS PROVIDING SCHOOL-AGE CHILD CARE, 2001



ATLANTIC COUNTY

Families in Need

	1990	1996	2002	Base Year-End %Chg
Children Receiving:				
AFDC/TANF	7,146	7,091	2,445	-65
Food Stamps	1992 10,295	9,569	5,968	-42
Women, Infant, Children (WIC)	1991 4,113	4,182	3,855	-6
Medicaid/FamilyCare*		14,032	2001 16,469	17

Child Health

	1990	1994	1999	90-99 % Chg
Total Births	4,054	3,911	3,441	-15
Low Birth Weight	316	303	299	-5
Percent of all Births	*7.8*	*7.7*	*8.7*	*11*
No Prenatal Care	92	37	44	-52
Percent of all Births	*2.3*	*0.9*	*1.3*	*-43*
Infant Mortality	54	43	19	-65
Rate Per 1,000 Births	*13.3*	*11*	*	*N/A*
Child Deaths	19	11	14	-26
Teen Deaths	7	8	6	-14
Birth to Teens	547	454	388	-29

** Numbers too small to calculate a reliable rate.*

TRENDS

- *Improvements on all child health indicators*
- *More women receiving prenatal care*
- *Fewer in-home child care providers*

Troubled Teens

	1990	1996	2001	90-01 %Chg
Juvenile Arrests	3,827	4,376	3,020	-21
Juvenile Commitments	60	104	71	18

Abused Children

	1993	1996	2000	Base Year-End %Chg
Child Abuse/Neglect Referrals	N/A	1,526	1,493	-2
Substantiated Cases	400	414	319	-20
Rate Per 1,000	*7*	*7*	*5*	*-28*
Family Problem Referrals	675	457	1,183	75

	1990		2001	90-01 %Chg
Out-of-Home Placements	398	247	442	11

Early Care and Education

	1999	2001	Base Year-End % Chg
Preschool Enrollments	812	973	20

	1996	2002	
Child Care Centers	79	107	35
Total Capacity	4,058	6,061	49
Family Care Providers	206	164	-20

* *Note: FamilyCare began providing health insurance to low-income children in 1998*

Demographics

Child Poverty 2000	*13%*
Median Household Income 2000	*43,933*
Federal EITC Participants 1998	*20,687*
State EITC Participants 2001	*9,073*
Population Under 18 2000	*63,855*
Percent Change Under 18, 1990-2000	*24%*

BERGEN COUNTY

Families in Need

	1990	1996	2002	Base Year-End %Chg
Children Receiving:				
AFDC/TANF	3,463	4,682	1,205	-65
Food Stamps	1992 5,586	6,934	3,558	-36
Women, Infant, Children (WIC)	1991 2,707	4,085	5,301	95
Medicaid/FamilyCare		10,386	2001 19,712	90

Child Health

	1990	1994	1999	90-99 % Chg
Total Births	10,518	11,058	10,590	1
Low Birth Weight	543	584	650	20
Percent of all Births	*5.2*	*5.3*	*6.1*	*17*
No Prenatal Care	31	38	30	-3
Percent of all Births	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0*
Infant Mortality	64	64	53	-17
Rate Per 1,000 Births	*6.1*	*5.8*	*5*	*-18*
Child Deaths	18	26	16	-11
Teen Deaths	18	16	12	-33
Birth to Teens	210	267	244	16

TRENDS

- *More babies born with low birth weight*
- *Largest percent increase statewide in children receiving subsidized health insurance*
- *A jump in teen births since 1990*

Troubled Teens

	1990	1996	2001	90-01 % Chg
Juvenile Arrests	7,845	6,746	4,803	-39
Juvenile Commitments	12	22	26	116

Abused Children

	1993	1996	2000	Base Year-00 %Chg
Child Abuse/Neglect Referrals	n/a	1,271	1,155	-9
Substantiated Cases	457	349	286	-37
Rate Per 1,000	*3*	*2*	*1.4*	*-53*
Family Problem Referrals	1,093	1,093	2,638	141

	1990		2001	90-01 %Chg
Out-of-Home Placements	252	274	347	37

Early Care and Education

	1999	2001	Base Year-End % Chg
Preschool Enrollments	1,135	1,486	31

	1996	2002	
Child Care Centers	311	412	32
Total Capacity	20,592	30,425	48
Family Care Providers	219	241	10

* *Note: FamilyCare began providing health insurance to low-income children in 1998*

Demographics

Child Poverty 2000	*4.9%*
Median Household Income 2000	*65,241*
Federal EITC Participants 1998	*26,720*
State EITC Participants 2001	*10,022*
Population Under 18 2000	*203,054*
Percent Change Under 18, 1990-2000	*21%*

BURLINGTON COUNTY

Families in Need

	1990	1996	2002	Base Year-End % Chg
Children Receiving:				
AFDC/TANF	4,030	4,908	1,474	-63
	1992			
Food Stamps	6,567	6,690	3,529	-46
	1991			
Women, Infant, Children (WIC)	4,339	4,606	5,295	22
			2001	
Medicaid/FamilyCare*		10,286	13,181	28

Child Health

	1990	1994	1999	90-99 % Chg
Total Births	5,778	5,218	5,178	-10
Low Birth Weight	328	380	361	10
Percent of all Births	*5.7*	*7.3*	*7*	*47*
No Prenatal Care	44	34	43	-2
Percent of all Births	*0.8*	*0.7*	*0.8*	*0*
Infant Mortality	37	29	30	-19
Rate Per 1,000 Births	*6.4*	*5.6*	*5.8*	*-9*
Child Deaths	22	20	17	-22
Teen Deaths	10	13	18	80
Births to Teens	395	368	339	-14

TRENDS

- *Smaller growth in child population than state average*
- *Lower increase in children placed in foster care than state average*
- *More families receiving in-home support services from DYFS*

Troubled Teens

	1990	1996	2001	90-01 % Chg
Juvenile Arrests	2,761	3,442	2,882	4
Juvenile Commitments	13	30	17	31

Abused Children

	1993	1996	2000	Base Year-00 %Chg
Child Abuse/Neglect Referrals	N/A	1,634	1,661	2
Substantiated Cases	435	410	375	-14
Rate Per 1,000	*4*	*4*	*3.5*	*-12*
Family Problem Referrals	533	641	1,435	169

	1990		2001	90-01 %Chg
Out-of-Home Placements	365	359	385	5

Early Care and Education

	1999	2001	Base Year-End % Chg
Preschool Enrollments	823	1,346	64

	1996	2002	
Child Care Centers	124	161	30
Total Capacity	8,850	11,830	34
Family Care Providers	225	225	0

* *Note: FamilyCare began providing health insurance to low-income children in 1998*

Demographics

Child Poverty 2000	*5.5%*
Median Household Income 2000	*58,608*
Federal EITC Participants 1998	*15,215*
State EITC Participants 2001	*5,845*
Population Under 18 2000	*106,521*
Percent Change Under 18 1990-2000	*8%*

CAMDEN COUNTY

Families In Need

	1990	1996	2002	Base Year-End %Chg
Children Receiving:				
AFDC/TANF	25,003	23,527	7,019	-71
	1992			
Food Stamps	31,290	29,693	15,505	-50
	1991			
Women, Infant, Children (WIC)	9,549	10,325	11,156	17
			2001	
Medicaid/FamilyCare*		36,958	39,163	6

Child Health

	1990	1994	1999	90-99 % Chg
Births	8,927	7,620	7,114	-20
Low Birth Weight	659	630	640	-2
Percent of all Births	*7.4*	*8.3*	*9*	*22*
No Prenatal Care	134	120	84	-37
Percent of all Births	*1.5*	*1.6*	*1.2*	*-20*
Infant Mortality	89	70	69	-22
Rate Per 1,000 Births	*10*	*9.2*	*9.7*	*-3*
Child Deaths	30	23	20	-33
Teen Deaths	34	27	19	-44
Birth To Teens	1,061	868	834	-21

TRENDS

- *Smaller growth in child population than state average*
- *Improvements in all child health indicators*
- *Steep increases in juvenile arrests and commitments*

Troubled Teens

	1990	1996	2001	90-01 %Chg
Juvenile Arrests	5,256	6,579	8,744	66
Juvenile Commitments	154	292	344	123

Abused Children

	1993	1996	2000	Base Year-00 %Chg
Child Abuse/Neglect Referrals	N/A	4,418	4,170	-6
Substantiated Cases	1,240	1,303	1,026	-17
Rate Per 1,000	*9*	*9*	*7.5*	*-17*
Family Problem Referrals	2,479	1,542	2,302	-7

	1990		2001	90-01 % Chg
Out-of-Home Placements	939	1,014	1,238	31

Early Care and Education

	1999	2001	Base Year-End % Chg
Preschool Enrollments	2,348	3,064	30

	1996	2002	
Child Care Centers	197	246	25
Total Capacity	13,835	20,136	46
Family Care Providers	387	282	-27

**Note: *FamilyCare began providing health insurance to low-income children in 1998*

Demographics

Child Poverty 2000	*14.5%*
Median Household Income 2000	*48,097*
Federal EITC Participants 1998	*33,742*
State EITC Participants 2001	*16,211*
Population Under 18 2000	*136,148*
Percent Change Under 18, 1990-2000	*2.0%*

CAPE MAY COUNTY

Families In Need

	1990	1996	2002	Base Year-End %Chg
Children Receiving:				
AFDC/TANF	1,693	2,078	431	-74
	1992			
Food Stamps	2,962	3,324	1,623	-45
	1991			
Women, Infant, Children (WIC)	1,341	1,372	1,827	36
			2001	
Medicaid/FamilyCare*		4,471	6,042	35

Child Health

	1990	1994	1999	90-99 %Chg
Births	1,364	1,275	1,032	-24
Low Birth Weight	86	68	71	-17
Percent of all Births	*6.3*	*5.3*	*6.9*	*-10*
No Prenatal Care	10	4	10	0
Percent of all Births	*0.7*	*0.3*	*1*	*43*
Infant Mortality	10	9	13	30
Rate Per 1,000 Births	*7.3*	*7.1*	*	*N/A*
Child Deaths	9	6	5	-44
Teen Deaths	2	1	2	0
Births to Teens	136	109	112	-18

Number too small to calculate a reliable rate.

TRENDS

- *Big jump in proven child abuse cases*
- *Decrease in child care providers*
- *Steep increase in preschool enrollments*

Troubled Teens

	1990	1996	2001	90-01 % Chg
Juvenile Arrests	1,911	1,938	1,642	-14
Juvenile Commitments	1	11	6	500

Abused Children

	1993	1996	2000	Base Year-00 % Chg
Child Abuse/Neglect Referrals	N/A	749	1,015	36
Substantiated Cases	170	215	281	65
Rate Per 1,000	*8*	*9*	*12.3*	*53*
Family Problem Referrals	401	317	408	2

	1990		2001	90-01 % Chg
Out-of-Home Placements	111	140	178	60

Early Care and Education

	1999	2001	Base Year-End % Chg
Preschool Enrollments	18	369	1,950

	1996	2002	
Child Care Centers	38	36	-5
Total Capacity	1,519	1,804	19
Family Care Providers	69	57	-17

**Note: FamilyCare began providing health insurance to low-income children in 1998*

Demographics

Child Poverty 2000	*11.7%*
Median Household Income	*41,591*
Federal EITC Participants 1998	*5,974*
State EITC Participants 2001	*2,442*
Population Under 18 2000	*22,859*
Percent Change Under 18, 1990-2000	*9.0%*

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Families In Need

	1990	1996	2002	Base Year-End % Chg
Children Receiving:				
AFDC/TANF	7,121	6,673	2,127	-70
	1992			
Food Stamps	9,751	9,325	6,369	-34
	1991			
Women, Infant, Children (WIC)	3,415	3,438	5,156	50
			2001	
Medicaid/FamilyCare*		11,900	14,235	20

Child Health

	1990	1994	1999	90-99 % Chg
Births	2,328	2,108	1,996	-14
Low Birth Weight	164	168	169	3
Percent of all Births	*7*	*8*	*8.5*	*21*
No Prenatal Care	42	34	31	-26
Percent of all Births	*1.8*	*1.6*	*1.6*	*-11*
Infant Mortality	20	18	22	10
Rate Per 1,000	*8.6*	*8.5*	*11*	*28*
Child Deaths	11	10	7	-36
Teen Deaths	8	7	8	0
Births to Teens	444	387	378	-15

TRENDS

- *Third highest percent of children in poverty*
- *More substantiated child abuse cases*
- *Increase in infant mortality*

Troubled Teens

	1990	1996	2001	90-01 % Chg
Juvenile Arrests	3,989	3,207	2,274	-43
Juvenile Commitments	29	40	25	-14

Abused Children

	1993	1996	2000	Base Year-00 % Chg
Child Abuse/Neglect Referrals	N/A	1,098	1,232	12
Substantiated Cases	212	301	300	42
Rate Per 1,000	*6*	*8*	*8.1*	
Family Problem Referrals	460	838	974	112

	1990		2001	90-01 % Chg
Out-of-Home Placements	298	212	375	25

Early Care and Education

	1999	2001	Base Year-End % Chg
Preschool Enrollments	693	1,974	184

	1996	2002	
Child Care Centers	46	62	35
Total Capacity	3,256	4,997	53
Family Care Providers	398	356	-11

**Note: FamilyCare began providing health insurance to low-income children in 1998*

Demographics

Child Poverty 2000	*20.1%*
Median Household Income 2000	*39,150*
Federal EITC Participants 1998	*12,274*
State EITC Participants 2001	*5,907*
Population Under 18 2000	*37,203*
Percent Change Under 18, 1990-2000	*3.0%*

ESSEX COUNTY

Families In Need

	1990	1996	2002	Base Year-End % Chg
Children Receiving:				
AFDC/TANF	54,833	51,291	18,059	-67
	1992			
Food Stamps	67,362	67,536	34,697	-48
	1991			
Women, Infant, Children (WIC)	27,202	23,422	22,209	-18
			2001	
Medicaid/FamilyCare*		75,980	80,734	6

Child Health

	1990	1994	1999	90-99 % Chg
Births	14,362	13,095	12,246	-15
Low Birth Weight	1,516	1,444	1,423	-6
Percent of all Births	*10.6*	*11*	*11.6*	*9*
No Prenatal Care	552	666	389	-30
Percent of all Births	*3.8*	*5.1*	*3.2*	*-16*
Infant Mortality	195	164	127	-35
Rate per 1,000 Births	*13.6*	*12.5*	*10.4*	*-24*
Child Deaths	69	74	51	-26
Teen Deaths	50	44	40	-20
Births to Teens	1,951	1,667	1,328	-32

TRENDS

- *Second highest percent of children in poverty*
- *Improvements on all child health indicators*
- *Drop in juvenile arrests and commitments*

Troubled Teens

	1990	1996	2001	90-01 % Chg
Juvenile Arrests	12,705	10,366	6,281	-51
Juvenile Commitments	224	225	147	-34

Abused Children

	1993	1996	2000	Base Year-00 % Chg
Child Abuse/Neglect Referrals	N/A	5,994	5,142	-14
Substantiated Cases	2,149	2,443	1,392	-35
Rate Per 1,000	*11*	*13*	*6.7*	*-39*
Family Problem Referrals	3,951	2,767	4,215	7
	1990		2001	99-01 % Chg
Out-of-Home Placements	2,123	1,667	2,133	.5

Early Care and Education

	1999	2001	Base Year-End % Chg
Preschool Enrollments	1,244	7,324	489
Child Care Centers	369	507	37
Total Capacity	23,402	35,189	50
Family Care Providers	372	591	59

**Note: FamilyCare began providng health insurance to low-income children in 1998*

Demographics

Child Poverty 2000	*20.5%*
Median Household Income	*44,944*
Federal EITC Participants 1998	*63,360*
State EITC Participants 2001	*33,577*
Population Under 18 2000	*206,950*
Percent Change Under 18, 1990-2000	*10%*

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GLOUCESTER COUNTY

Families In Need

	1990	1996	2002	Base Year-End % Chg
Children Receiving:				
AFDC/TANF	4,144	4,193	1,086	-73
	1992			
Food Stamps	5,719	5,562	2,484	-56
	1991			
Women, Infant, Children (WIC)	3,333	3,301	3,684	10
			2001	
Medicaid/FamilyCare*		7,862	10,224	30

Child Health

	1990	1994	1999	90-99 % Chg
Births	3,522	3,251	3,154	-10
Low Birth Weight	220	205	245	11
Percent of all Births	*6.2*	*6.3*	*7.8*	*26*
No Prenatal Care	37	22	21	-43
Percent of all Births	*1.1*	*0.7*	*0.7*	*-36*
Infant Mortality	30	18	21	-30
Rate Per 1,000 Births	*8.5*	*5.5*	*6.7*	*-21*
Child Deaths	19	13	10	-47
Teen Deaths	8	9	5	-38
Births to Teens	280	218	219	-22

TRENDS

- *Decrease in foster care placements*
- *Improvements on nearly all child health indicators*
- *More child care providers*

Troubled Teens

	1990	1996	2001	90-01 % Chg
Juvenile Arrests	1,946	2,986	1,994	2
Juvenile Commitments	12	13	16	33

Abused Children

	1993	1996	2000	Base Year-00 % Chg
Child Abuse/Neglect Referrals	N/A	1,079	1,186	10
Substantiated Cases	306	217	211	-31
Rate Per 1,000	*5*	*3*	*3.1*	*-38*
Family Problem Referrals	442	259	755	71

	1990		2001	99-01 % Chg
Out-of-Home Placements	189	154	154	-18

Early Care and Education

	1999	2001	Base Year-End % Chg
Preschool Enrollments	184	673	266

	1996	2002	
Child Care Centers	97	134	38
Total Capacity	6,028	8,073	34
Family Care Providers	160	178	11

**Note: *FamilyCare began providing health insurance to low-income children in 1998*

Demographics

Child Poverty Estimate 2000	*6.6%*
Median Household Income 2000	*54,273*
Federal EITC Participants 1998	*10,627*
State EITC Participants 2001	*4,272*
Population Under 18 2000	*67,129*
Percent Change Under 18, 1990-2000	*9%*

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HUDSON COUNTY

Families In Need

	1990	1996	2002	Base Year-End % Chg
Children Receiving:				
AFDC/TANF	30,219	31,108	8,773	-71
	1992			
Children Receiving Food Stamps	37,196	39,511	20,792	-44
	1991			
Women, Infant, Children (WIC)	19,988	19,881	22,227	11
			2001	
Medicaid/FamilyCare*		50,886	57,598	13

Child Health

	1990	1994	1999	90-99 % Chg
Births	9,778	9,091	8,696	-11
Low Birth Weight	752	788	681	-9
Percent of all Births	*7.7*	*8.7*	*7.8*	*1*
No Prenatal Care	70	17	95	36
Percent of all Births	*0.7*	*0.2*	*1.1*	*57*
Infant Mortality	107	87	59	-45
Rate Per 1,000 Births	*10.9*	*9.6*	*6.8*	*-38*
Child Deaths	31	45	15	-52
Teen Deaths	19	18	11	-42
Births to Teens	1,036	1,086	889	-14

TRENDS

- *Highest percent of children in poverty statewide*
- *An increase in women not receiving prenatal care*
- *More child care providers*

Troubled Teens

	1990	1996	2001	90-01 % Chg
Juvenile Arrests	6,347	6,357	3,737	-41
Juvenile Commitments	45	162	121	169

Abused Children

	1993	1996	2000	Base Year- 00 % Chg
Child Abuse/Neglect Referrals	N/A	2,947	2,777	-6
Substantiated Cases	970	583	503	-48
Rate Per 1,000	*8*	*4*	*3.7*	*-53*
Family Problem Referrals	1,559	1,505	3,067	97

	1990		2001	90-01 % Chg
Out-of-Home Placements	625	660	778	24

Early Care and Education

	1999	2001	Base Year-End % Chg
Preschool Enrollments	2,392	6,798	184

	1996	2002	
Child Care Centers	155	274	77
Total Capacity	9,350	15,837	69
Family Care Providers	314	567	81

**Note: FamilyCare began providing health insurance to low-income children in 1998*

Demographics

Child Poverty 2000	*22.0%*
Median Household Income 2000	*40,293*
Federal EITC Participants 1998	*53,306*
State EITC Participants 2001	*27,080*
Population Under 18 2000	*137,498*
Percent Change Under 18, 1990-2000	*12%*

HUNTERDON COUNTY

Families In Need

	1990	1996	2002	Base Year-End % Chg
Children Receiving:				
AFDC/TANF	332	280	43	-87
	1992			
Food Stamps	546	443	187	-65
	1991			
Women, Infant, Children (WIC)	350	376	348	-1
			2001	
Medicaid/FamilyCare*		767	1,376	79

Child Health

	1990	1994	1999	90-99 % Chg
Births	1,489	1,442	1,544	4
Low Birth Weight	78	62	145	86
Percent of all Births	*5.2*	*4.3*	*9.4*	*81*
No Prenatal Care	1	0	2	100
Percent of all Births	*0.1*	*0*	*0.1*	*0*
Infant Mortality	9	3	6	-33
Rate per 1,000 Births	*6*	*2.1*	*0*	*-100*
Child Deaths	2	4	6	200
Teen Deaths	8	6	2	-75
Births to Teens	35	32	19	-46

TRENDS

- *Lowest percent of children in poverty*
- *More babies born with low birth weight*
- *Increase in substantiated child abuse cases*

Troubled Teens

	1990	1996	2001	90-01 % Chg
Juvenile Arrests	489	620	519	6
Juvenile Commitments	0	11	10	n/a

Abused Children

	1993	1996	2000	Base Year-00 % Chg
Child Abuse/Neglect Referrals	N/A	289	321	11
Substantiated Cases	43	49	76	77
Rate per 1,000	2	2	2	0
Family Problem Referrals	148	116	285	93

	1990		2001	90-01 % Chg
Out-of-Home Placements	48	35	55	14

Early Care and Education

	1999	2001	Base Year-End % Chg
Preschool Enrollments	6	18	200

	1996	2002	
Child Care Centers	57	79	39
Total Capacity	2,913	5,577	91
Family Care Providers	92	77	-16

**Note: *FamilyCare began providing health insurance to low-income children in 1998*

Demographics

Child Poverty 2000	2.1%
Median Household Income 2000	79,885
Federal EITC Participants 1998	1,893
State EITC Participants 2001	476
Population Under 18 2000	31,374
Percent Change Under 18 1990-2000	21%

MERCER COUNTY

Families in Need

	1990	1996	2002	Base Year-End % chg
Children Receiving:				
AFDC/TANF	8,718	8,405	3,708	-57
	1992			
Food Stamps	10,454	10,520	6,762	-35
	1991			
Women, Infant, Children (WIC)	6,235	6,446	7,478	19
			2001	
Medicaid/FamilyCare*		15,811	19,181	21

Child Health

	1990	1994	1999	90-99 % chg
Births	5,067	4,498	4,407	-13
Low Birth Weight	388	377	362	-7
Percent of all Births	*8*	*8*	*8*	*0*
No Prenatal Care	41	48	37	10
Percent of all Births	*1*	*1*	*1*	*0*
Infant Mortality	55	37	42	-24
Rate Per 1,000 Births	*11*	*8*	*9.5*	*-14*
Child Deaths	13	15	13	0
Teen Deaths	12	4	9	-25
Birth to Teens	552	437	382	-31

TRENDS

- *Fewer infant deaths*
- *More families receiving in-home services from DYFS*
- *An increase in child care providers*

Troubled Teens

	1990	1996	2001	90-01 % chg
Juvenile Arrests	5,297	4,514	4,758	-10
Juvenile Commitments	26	106	63	142

Abused Children

	1993	1996	2000	Base Year-00 % chg
Child Abuse/Neglect Referrals	N/A	1,529	2,302	50
Substantiated Cases	358	482	436	21
Rate Per 1,000	*5*	*6*	*5*	*0*
Family Problem Referrals	769	991	2,155	180

	1990		2001	90-01 % Chg
Out-of-Home Placements	637	543	531	-17

Early Care and Education

	1999	2001	Base Year-End % Chg
Preschool Enrollments	323	1,562	384

	1996	2002	
Child Care Centers	166	221	33
Total Capacity	11,425	17,143	50
Family Care Providers	253	294	16

**Note: FamilyCare began providing health insurance to low-income children in 1998*

Demographics

Child Poverty 2000	*10.6%*
Median Household Income 2000	*56,612*
Federal EITC Participants 1998	*17,196*
State EITC Participants 2001	*7,715*
Population Under 18 2000	*84,377*
Percent Change Under 18, 1990-2000	*15%*

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

Families in Need

	1990	1996	2002	Base Year-End % Chg
Children Receiving:				
AFDC/TANF	7,333	9,827	2,471	-66
Food Stamps	1992 11,290	12,923	5,301	-53
Women, Infant, Children (WIC)	1991 5,496	7,516	10,430	89
Medicaid/FamilyCare*		18,822	2001 28,975	54

Child Health

	1990	1994	1999	90-99 % Chg
Births	10,372	10,159	10,049	-3
Low Birth Weight	644	698	766	19
Percent of all Births	*6*	*7*	*8*	*33*
No Prenatal Care	40	53	59	48
Percent of all Births	*0*	*1*	*1*	*N/A*
Infant Mortality	86	67	63	-27
Rate Per 1,000 Births	*8*	*7*	*6.3*	*-21*
Child Deaths	18	19	17	-6
Teen Deaths	14	20	20	43
Births to Teens	543	548	526	-3

TRENDS

- *More women not receiving prenatal care*
- *Steady decline in infant deaths*
- *Sharp increase in juveniles committed to detention centers*

Troubled Teens

	1990	1996	2001	90-01 % Chg
Juvenile Arrests	5,768	4,803	3,153	-45
Juvenile Commitments	36	74	96	167

Abused Children

	1993	1996	2000	Base Year-00 % Chg
Child Abuse/Neglect Referrals		1,965	2,550	29
Substantiated Cases	498	459	484	-2.8
Rate Per 1,000	*3*	*3*	*2.7*	*-10*
Family Problem Referrals	1,676	1,318	2,735	63

	1990		2001	90-01 % Chg
Out-of-Home Placements	413	399	774	87

Early Care and Education

	1999	2001	Base Year-End % Chg
Preschool Enrollments	841	2,075	148

	1996	2002	
Child Care Centers	207	283	37
Total Capacity	13,885	22,574	63
Family Care Providers	256	225	-12

* *Note: FamilyCare began providing health insurance to low-income children in 1998*

Demographics

Child Poverty 2000	*7.2%*
Median Household Income 2000	*$61,446*
Federal EITC Participants 1998	*29,831*
State EITC Participants 2001	*13,420*
Population Under 18 2000	*177,628*
Percent Change Under 18 1990-2000	*23%*

MONTMOUTH COUNTY

Families in Need

	1990	1996	2002	Base Year-End % chg
Children Receiving:				
AFDC/TANF	7,221	7,192	2,601	-63
	1992			
Food Stamps	10,630	10,787	6,824	-35
	1991			
Women, Infant, Children (WIC)	4,612	5,087	6,065	31
			2001	
Medicaid/FamilyCare*		14,493	22,646	56.2

Child Health

	1990	1994	1999	90-99 % chg
Births	8,400	8,265	8,047	-4.2
Low Birth Weight	468	532	602	28
Percent of all Births	*6*	*6*	*7*	*17*
No Prenatal Care	57	70	29	-49.1
Percent of all Births	*1*	*1*	*0*	*-100*
Infant Mortality	68	50	57	-16
Rate Per 1,000 Births	*8*	*6*	*7*	*-13*
Child Deaths	26	22	13	-50
Teen Deaths	17	16	18	5.8
Birth to Teens	512	460	396	-22

TRENDS

- *Increase in babies born with low birth weight*
- *Fewer juvenile commitments*
- *More substantiated child abuse cases*

Troubled Teens

	1990	1996	2001	90-01 % chg
Juvenile Arrests	6,766	6,166	4,665	-31
Juvenile Commitments	51	64	42	-18

Abused Children

	1993	1996	2000	Base Year-00 % chg
Child Abuse/Neglect Referrals	n/a	2,607	3163	21
Substantiated Cases	558	738	666	19
Rate Per 1,000	*4*	*5*	*4*	*0*
Family Problem Referrals	2,066	1,256	2,371	14

	1990		2001	90-01 % Chg
Out-of-Home Placements	676	702	725	7

Early Care and Education

	1999	2001	Base Year-End % Chg
Preschool Enrollments	1,143	2,001	75

	1996	2002	
Child Care Centers	244	293	20
Total Capacity	14,629	21,110	44
Family Care Providers	203	244	20

**Note: FamilyCare began providing health insurance to low-income children in 1998*

Demographics

Child Poverty 2000	*7.5%*
Median Household Income 2000	*64,271*
Federal EITC Participants 1998	*21,189*
State EITC Participants 2001	*8,341*
Population Under 18 2000	*160,342*
Percent Change Under 18, 1990-2000	*19%*

MORRIS COUNTY

Families in Need

	1990	1996	2002	Base Year-End % chg
Children Receiving:				
AFDC/TANF	1,289	1,445	307	-76
	1992			
Food Stamps	2,278	2,275	674	-70
	1991			
Women, Infant, Children (WIC)	1,342	1,976	2,300	71
			2001	
Medicaid/FamilyCare*		3,924	6,439	64

Child Health

	1990	1994	1999	90-99 % chg
Births	5,948	6,248	6,428	8
Low Birth Weight	333	356	411	23
Percent of all Births	6	6	6	0
No Prenatal Care	14	7	11	-21
Percent of all Births	0	0	0	0
Infant Mortality	32	31	25	-21
Rate Per 1,000 Births	5	5	4	-20
Child Deaths	15	11	13	-13
Teen Deaths	10	9	8	-20
Births to Teens	150	128	113	-24

TRENDS

- *More babies born with low birth weight*
- *Fewer women not receiving prenatal care*
- *Drop in infant, child and teen deaths*

Troubled Teens

	1990	1996	2001	90-01 % chg
Juvenile Arrests	2,889	3,256	2,050	-29
Juvenile Commitments	2	3	9	350

Abused Children

	1993	1996	2000	Base Year-00 % chg
Child Abuse/Neglect Referrals		727	851	17
Substantiated Cases	223	194	168	-24
Rate Per 1,000	*2*	*2*	*1*	*-50*
Family Problem Referrals	690	611	1,965	184

	1990		2001	90-01 % Chg
Out-of-Home Placements	179	161	191	7

Early Care and Education

	1999	2001	Base Year-End % Chg
Preschool Enrollments	48	188	291

	1996	2002	
Child Care Centers	220	281	28
Total Capacity	13,050	19,473	49
Family Care Providers	181	148	-18

**Note: FamilyCare began providing health insurance to low-income children in 1998*

Demographics

Child Poverty 2000	*3.7%*
Median Household Income 2000	*77,340*
Federal EITC Participants 1998	*9,690*
State EITC Participants 2001	*3,378*
Population Under 18 2000	*116,838*
Percent Change Under 18, 1990-2000	*21%*

OCEAN COUNTY

Families in Need

	1990	1996	2002	Base Year-End % chg
Children Receiving TANF/AFDC	4,916	6,165	1,375	-72
	1992			
Food Stamps	9,767	10,659	6,381	-34
	1991			
Women, Infant, Children (WIC)	6,265	8,301	8,932	42
			2001	
Medicaid/FamilyCare*		15,366	23,782	55

Child Health

	1990	1994	1999	90-99 % chg
Births	6,283	6,170	6,431	2
Low Birth Weight	307	356	417	35
Percent of all Births	*5*	*6*	*6*	*20*
No Prenatal Care	31	31	12	-61
Percent of all Birth	*1*	*1*	*0*	*-100*
Infant Mortality	36	34	25	-30
Rate Per 1,000 Births	*6*	*6*	*3.9*	*-35*
Child Deaths	16	14	10	-37
Teen Deaths	21	15	12	-42
Births to Teens	367	388	341	-7

TRENDS

- *Sharp increase in WIC recipients*
- *More babies born with low birth weight*
- *Fewer teen deaths*

Troubled Teens

	1990	1996	2001	90-01 % chg
Juvenile Arrests	4,643	5,585	3,349	-28
Juvenile Commitments	19	21	32	68

Abused Children

	1993	1996	2000	Base Year-00 % chg
Child Abuse/Neglect Referrals		2,318	2,818	21
Substantiated Cases	531	488	593	11
Rate Per 1,000	*5*	*4*	*5*	*0*
Family Problem Referrals	702	420	1,215	73

	1990		2001	90-01 % Chg
Out-of-Home Placements	247	304	523	112

Child Care

	1999	2001	Base Year-End % Chg
Preschool Enrollments	212	455	114

	1996	2002	
Child Care Centers	123	159	29
Total Capacity	7,036	10,189	45
Family Care Providers	128	146	14

Note: FamilyCare began providing health insurance to low-income children in 1998.

Demographics

Child Poverty 2000	*10.0%*
Median Household Income 2000	*46,443*
Federal EITC Participants 1996	*19,816*
State EITC Participants 2001	*8,891*
Population Under 18 2000	*119,046*
Percent Change Under 18, 1990-2000	*21%*

PASSAIC COUNTY

Families in Need

	1990	1996	2002	Base Year-End % chg
Children Receiving				
AFDC/TANF	12,350	13,397	5,125	-58
	1992			
Food Stamps	16,618	19,631	16,981	2
	1991			
Women, Infant, Children (WIC)	11,538	13,154	16,092	39
			2001	
Medicaid/FamilyCare*		28,630	46,096	61

Child Health

	1990	1994	1999	90-99 % chg
Births	8,286	8,192	7,721	-6.8
Low Birth Weight	598	661	620	3.6
Percent of all Births	*7*	*8*	*8*	*14*
No Prenatal Care	133	159	78	-41
Percent of all Births	*2*	*2*	*1*	*50*
Infant Mortality	78	70	46	-41
Rate Per 1,000 Births	*9*	*9*	*6*	*-33*
Child Deaths	22	27	19	-13
Teen Deaths	14	11	11	-21
Births to Teens	932	893	836	-10

TRENDS

- *Steady increase in WIC recipients*
- *Sharp decline in infant deaths*
- *Small increase in children receiving food stamps*

Troubled Teens

	1990	1996	2001	90-01 % chg
Juvenile Arrests	6,574	5,452	3,400	-48
Juvenile Commitments	184	236	152	-17

Abused Children

	1993	1996	2000	Base Year-00 % chg
Child Abuse/Neglect Referrals		2,623	2,589	-1
Substantiated Cases	821	726	499	-39
Rate Per 1,000	*7*	*6*	*4*	*-42*
Family Problem Referrals	2,014	1,566	2,710	34

	1990		2001	90-01 % Chg
Out-of-Home Placements	331	481	437	32

Early Care and Education

	1999	2001	Base Year-End % Chg
Preschool Enrollments	65	3,176	4,786

	1996	2002	
Child Care Centers	149	203	36
Total Capacity	10,432	16,369	57
Family Care Providers	269	320	19

**Note: FamilyCare began providing health insurance to low-income children in 1998*

Demographics

Child Poverty 2000	*17.3%*
Median Household Income 2000	*49,210*
Federal EITC Participants 1998	*39,967*
State EITC Participants 2001	*20,098*
Population Under 18 2000	*127,486*
Percent Change Under 18: 1990-2000	*17%*

SALEM COUNTY

Families in Need

	1990	1996	2002	Base Year-End % chg
Children Receiving:				
AFDC/TANF	2,060	1,662	593	-71
	1992			
Food Stamps	2,677	2,361	1,504	-43
	1991			
Women, Infant, Children (WIC)	1,025	1,032	1,263	23
			2001	
Medicaid/FamilyCare*		3,357	3,855	14

Child Health

	1990	1994	1999	90-99 % chg
Births	898	799	767	-14
Low Birth Weight	71	67	71	0
Percent of all Births	*8*	*8*	*9*	*-13*
No Prenatal Care	8	21	15	87.5
Percent of all Births	*1*	*3*	*2*	*100*
Infant Mortality	13	5	8	-38
Rate Per 1,000 Births	*15*	*6*	*	*n/a*
Child Deaths	0	3	5	n/a
Teen Deaths	4	2	5	25
Births to Teens	127	115	88	-30

**Numbers too small to calculate a realistic rate.*

TRENDS

- *Fewer births*
- *Decline in child population*
- *Increase in substantiated child abuse cases*

Troubled Teens

	1990	1996	2001	90-01 % chg
Juvenile Arrests	839	947	568	-32
Juvenile Commitments	6	12	28	367

Abused Children

	1993	1996	2000	Base Year-00 % chg
Child Abuse/Neglect Referrals		680	511	-24
Substantiated Cases	136	223	162	19
Rate Per 1,000	*8*	*13*	*10*	*25*
Family Problem Referrals	518	289	464	-10
	1990		2001	
Out-of-Home Placements	115	99	192	67

Early Care and Education

	1999	2001	Base Year-End % Chg
Preschool Enrollments	160	323	101
	1996	2002	
Child Care Centers	21	24	14
Total Capacity	1,093	1,250	14
Family Care Providers	61	77	26

**Note: FamilyCare began providing health insurance to low-income children in 1998*

Demographics

Child Poverty 2000	*13.3%*
Median Household Income 2000	*45,573*
Federal EITC Participants 1998	*3,540*
State EITC Participants 2001	*1,280*
Population Under 18 2000	*16,450*
Percent Change Under 18 1990-2000	*-2%*

SOMERSET COUNTY

Families in Need

	1990	1996	2007	Base Year-End % chg
Children Receiving:				
AFDC/TANF	2,060	1,611	592	-71
	1992			
Food Stamps	2,677	2,539	1,220	-52
	1991			
Women, Infant, Children (WIC)	1,536	2,267	2,873	87
			2001	
Medicaid/FamilyCare*		3,963	6,036	52

Child Health

	1990	1994	1999	90-99 % chg
Births	3,972	4,281	4,436	-12
Low Birth Weight	218	251	295	35
Percent of all Births	*5.5*	*6*	*7*	*27*
No Prenatal Care	3	14	13	333
Percent of all Births	*0*	*0*	*0*	*100*
Infant Mortality	24	14	26	8
Rate Per 1,000 Births	*16*	*3*	*6*	*-63*
Child Deaths	7	9	13	86
Teen Deaths	14	5	5	-64
Births to Teens	99	133	110	11

TRENDS

- *Largest growth statewide in child population*
- *Sharp increase in reports of child abuse*
- *Birth to teens rises*

Troubled Teens

	1990	1996	2001	90-01 % chg
Juvenile Arrests	839	2,729	1,759	110
Juvenile Commitments	6	27	18	367

Abused Children

	1993	1996	2000	Base Year-00 % chg
Child Abuse/Neglect Referrals	n/a	275	1,102	300
Substantiated Cases	136	74	172	26
Rate Per 1,000	*8*	*13*	*23*	*187*
Family Problem Referrals	518	289	808	56

	1990		2001	90-01 % Chg
Out-of-Home Placements	115	56	120	4

Early Care and Education

	1999	2001	Base Year-End % Chg
Preschool Enrollments	136	394	190

	1996	2002	
Child Care Centers	123	180	46
Total Capacity	8,871	15,042	70
Family Care Providers	189	109	-42

**Note: FamilyCare began providing health insurance to low-income children in 1998*

Demographics

Child Poverty	*3.8%*
Median Household Income 2000	*76,933*
Federal EITC Participants 1998	*5,578*
State EITC Participants 2001	*2,762*
Population Under 18 2000	*75,991*
Percent Change Under 18, 1990-2000	*44%*

SUSSEX COUNTY

Families in Need

	1990	1996	2002	Base Year-End % Chg
Children Receiving:				
AFDC/TANF	768	517	148	-80
	1992			
Food Stamps	1,435	1,038	505	-64
	1991			
Women, Infant, Children (WIC)	1,362	1,142	1,099	-19
			2001	
Medicaid/FamilyCare*		1,898	3,305	74

Child Health

	1990	1994	1999	90-99 % Chg
Births	2,273	1,890	1,776	-22
Low Birth Weight	130	91	97	-25
Percent of all Births	*6*	*5*	*6*	*0*
No Prenatal Care	6	4	5	-17
Percent of all Births	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Infant Mortality	16	11	9	-44
Rate Per 1,000 Births	*7*	*6*	*	*N/A*
Child Deaths	3	7	2	-33
Teen Deaths	3	7	5	67
Births to Teens	79	70	59	-25

* *Number too small to calculate a reliable rate*

TRENDS

- *Fewer births*
- *Sharp increase in children with subsidized health insurance*
- *Fewer reports of child abuse*

Troubled Teens

	1990	1996	2001	90-01 % Chg
Juvenile Arrests	592	863	755	28
Juvenile Commitments	1	2	6	500

Abused Children

	1993	1996	2000	Base Year-00 % Chg
Child Abuse/Neglect Referrals	N/A	588	321	-45
Substantiated Cases	192	157	97	-49
Rate Per 1,000	*5*	*4*	*2*	*-60*
Family Problem Referrals	611	318	644	5

	1990		2001	90-01 % Chg
Out-of-Home Placements	88	83	138	57

Early Care and Education

	1999	2001	Base Year-End % Chg
Preschool Enrollments	10	0	-100
Child Care Centers	52	68	31
Total Capacity	2,425	3,068	27
Family Care Providers	88	92	5

* *Note: FamilyCare began providing health insurance to low-income children in 1998*

Demographics

Child Poverty 2000	*4.1%*
Median Household Income 2000	*65,266*
Federal EITC Participants 1998	*3,757*
State EITC Participants 2001	*1,116*
Population Under 18 2000	*40,218*
Percent Change Under 18 1990-2000	*11%*

UNION COUNTY

Families in Need

	1990	1996	2002	Base Year-End % Chg
Children Receiving:				
AFDC/TANF	10,668	12,001	3,866	-63
	1992			
Food Stamps	13,508	14,765	8,475	-37
	1991			
Women, Infant, Children (WIC)	9,328	9,762	11,028	18
			2001	
Medicaid/FamilyCare*		23,572	31,727	35

Child Health

	1990	1994	1999	90-99 % Chg
Births	7,654	7,664	7,433	-3
Low Birth Weight	569	608	639	12
Percent of all Births	*7*	*8*	*9*	*29*
No Prenatal Care	76	101	133	75
Percent of all Births	*1*	*1*	*2*	*100*
Infant Mortality	52	71	46	-12
Rate Per 1,000 Births	*7*	*9*	*6*	*-14*
Child Deaths	27	17	18	-33
Teen Deaths	19	21	15	-21
Births to Teens	612	622	549	-10

TRENDS

- *Increase in women not receiving prenatal care*
- *More babies born with low birth weight*
- *Increase in child care providers.*

Troubled Teens

	1990	1996	2001	90-01 % Change
Juvenile Arrests	6,422	5,981	4,018	-37
Juvenile Commitments	61	48	87	43

Abused Children

	1993	1996	2000	Base Year-00 % Chg
Child Abuse/Neglect Referrals		1,876	2,028	8
	1993			
Substantiated Cases	542	516	547	1
Rate Per 1,000	*5*	*4*	*4*	*-20*
Family Problem Referrals	1,170	1,007	1,488	27
	1990		2001	90-01 % Chg
Out-of-Home Placements	579	612	787	36

Early Care and Education

	1999	2001	Base Year-End % Chg
Preschool Enrollments	1,510	3,000	97
	1996	2001	
Child Care Centers	206	282	37
Total Capacity	14,057	19,761	41
Family Care Providers	184	200	9

**Note: FamilyCare began providing health insurance to low-income children in 1998*

Demographics

Child Poverty 2000	*10.5%*
Median Household Income 2000	*55,339*
Federal EITC Participants 1998	*30,050*
State EITC Participants 2001	*14,046*
Population Under 18 2000	*129,941*
Percent Change Under 18, 1990-2000	*20%*

WARREN COUNTY

Families in Need

	1990	1996	2002	Base Year-End % Chg
Children Receiving:				
AFDC/TANF	1,172	982	359	-69
	1992			
Food Stamps	1,809	1,771	1,179	-35
	1991			
Women, Infant, Children (WIC)	1,448	1,238	1,296	-10
			2001	
Medicaid/FamilyCare*		2,330	3,356	44

Child Health

	1990	1994	1999	90-99 % Chg
Births	1,474	1,336	1,304	-12
Low Birth Weight	69	78	95	38
Percent of all Births	*5*	*6*	*8*	*60*
No Prenatal Care	2	9	1	-50
Percent of all Births	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*
Infant Mortality	8	7	4	-50
Rate Per 1,000 Births	*5*	*5*	*	*-100*
Child Deaths	3	2	1	-67
Teen Deaths	3	4	3	0
Births to Teens	91	73	74	-19

* *Number too small to calculate a reliable rate.*

TRENDS

- *More children receiving subsidized health insurance*
- *More babies born with low birth*
- *Fewer reports of child abuse*

Troubled Teens

	1990	1996	2001	90-01 % Chg
Juvenile Arrests	711	831	549	-23
Juvenile Commitments	6	3	10	67

Abused Children

	1993	1996	2000	Base Year-00 % Chg
Child Abuse/Neglect Referrals		886	669	-24
Substantiated Cases	105	168	97	-8
Rate Per 1,000	*4*	*7*	*4*	*0*
Family Problem Referrals	403	304	787	95

	1990		2001	90-01 % Chg
Out-of-Home Placements	69	73	83	20

Early Care and Education

	1999	2001	Base Year-End % Chg
Preschool Enrollments	91	274	201

	1996	2002	
Child Care Centers	39	54	38
Total Capacity	1,730	2,393	38
Family Care Providers	77	78	1

* *Note: FamilyCare began providing health insurance to low-income children in 1998*

Demographics

Child Poverty 2000	*5.9%*
Median Household Income 2000	*56,100*
Federal EITC Participants 1998	*3,478*
State EITC Participants 2001	*1,252*
Population Under 18 2000	*26,690*
Percent Change Under 18 1990-2000	*18%*

Data Sources and Definitions

Section 2: Statewide Trends

Number of Uninsured Children Table HI-5, Health Insurance Coverage Status and Type of Coverage by State: Children Under 18, United States and New Jersey, 1987 to 2000, U.S. Bureau of the Census, January 2002

New Jersey vs. National Snapshot Numbers and rates reported from various sources by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, KidsCount Databook Online, 2002. For definitions and data sources, go to www.aecf.org/kidscount.

Section 3: New Jersey's Children and Families

Population, 1990 and 2000. Total Population as reported in Profile of General Demographic Characteristics, 2000 and 1990 for United States, New Jersey and Counties. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000, Census 1990

Population Under 18, 1990 and 2000. Population under 18 years subtracted from total population as reported in Profile of General Demographic Characteristics, 2000 and 1990 for United States, New Jersey and Counties. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000, Census 1990

Median Household and Per Capita Income 1999 and 1989. 1999 Money Income: New Jersey & Counties, 1990 and 2000, Census of Population and Housing, Summary File 3, as reported by NJ Department of Labor, NJ State Data Center.

Median Family Income 1995 to 2000, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Surveys (CPS) March Supplements, 1996-2001.

Population Under 18 by Race & Hispanic or Latino Origin U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000 Redistricting Data (P.L. 94-171) Summary File, Table PL1

Section 4: Families In Need

Children in Poverty, 1990 and 2000. Number of Related Children Under 18 for whom poverty status has been determined and percent below poverty level as reported by NJ Department of Labor, NJ State Data Center, May 2002 from the 1990 and 2000 Census of Population and Housing, Summary File 3.

New Jersey Families Living Below the Poverty Line, By Race, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, March supplements, 1996-2001.

Children Receiving TANF, 1996 and 2002 Number of children living in families receiving Temporary Aid to Needy Families, as reported by the NJ Department of Human Services, Division of Family Development.

Children Receiving Food Stamps, 1996 and 2002 Number of children receiving food stamps, as reported by the NJ Department of Human Services, Division of Family Development, Current Program Statistics.

Children Receiving Free/ Reduced Lunch, 1995-96 and 2001-2002 and as a Percent of Enrollment as reported by the NJ Department of Education, October enrollment counts. Data reflects only public school enrollments.

Women, Infant and Children (WIC) enrollments 1996 and 2002 Number of women, infant and children receiving WIC benefits, which include health care referrals, immunizations screenings, nutrition counseling and a monthly food stipend. Reported by the New Jersey Department of Health, Division of Family Health Services Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children.

Federal Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) Claims, 1998 Number of New Jersey taxpayers filing for the federal EITC. County Profile data is from the 1998 IRS Zip Code Data. State level 1999 data is from "A Hand Up: How State Earned Income Tax Credits Help Working Families Escape Poverty in 2001," a report from the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Internal Revenue Service, December 2001.

State Earned Income Tax Credit Number of New Jersey taxpayers filing for state EITC for tax year 2001, as reported by the NJ Department of Treasury. Unknown number represents taxpayers for whom a reliable address was not known.

Section 5: Child Health

Infant Mortality, 1994 and 1999 Number of infants under age one who died during that year. From Table M42 of the New Jersey Health Statistics, 1994 and 1999, as reported by the NJ Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Statistics. Rate is infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

Child Deaths (ages 1-14) From Table M4B of the New Jersey Health Statistics, 1994 and 1999 as reported by the NJ Department of Health and Senior Services, Center of Health Statistics.

Women Receiving No Prenatal Care Live births for which mother received no prenatal care, 1994 and 1999, From Table N35 of the New Jersey Health Statistics, 1994 and 1999, as reported by the NJ Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Statistics.

Infants Born With Low Birth Weight, 1994 and 1999 From Table N50 of the New Jersey Health Statistics, 1994 and 1999, as reported by the NJ Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Statistics.

Births To Unmarried Mothers, 1999 From Table M4B of the New Jersey Health Statistics, 1994 and 1999, as reported by the NJ Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Statistics,

Risky Behaviors of Mothers During Pregnancy, 1999 As reported by the NJ Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Statistics.

Health Insurance Coverage by Source for Children Under 19 As reported by the NJ Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Statistics, "Health Insurance Coverage in NJ," December 2001

Children Receiving Medicaid/FamilyCare, 1996 and 2001 As reported by the NJ Department of Human Services, Division of Medical Assistance and Health Services. FamilyCare began covering uninsured children in 1998. 1996 numbers include only children on Medicaid.

Section 6: Troubled Teens

Number of Births, 1994 and 1999 As reported by NJ Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Statistics, 1994 and 1999.

Births to Teens, 1994 and 1999 Births to teens ages 15 to 19 years old by county of residence. From Table N20 of the New Jersey Health Statistics, 1994 and 1999, as reported by the NJ Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Statistics.

Teen Birth Rates By County, 1999 From figure N11 of the New Jersey Health Statistics Reports, 1999, as reported by the NJ Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Statistics.

Juvenile Arrests, 1996 and 2001 The number of juvenile arrests (ages 10-17) as reported in the NJ Department of Law and Public Safety, Uniform Crime Reports, 1996 and 2001.

Juvenile Commitments, 1996 and 2001 The number of juveniles (ages 13-18) by county of residence, committed to state detention centers in 2001, as reported by the NJ Juvenile Justice Commission.

Teen Deaths (ages 15-19) 1994 and 1999 As reported by the NJ Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Statistics, 1994 and 1999.

Section 7: Abused Children

Adoptions Finalized Through DYFS, 1998-2002 The number of abused/neglected children for whom the NJ Department of Human Services, Division of Youth and Family Services, completed the legal adoption process from 1998 to 2002, as reported by DYFS.

Child Abuse Referral and Substantiated Referrals, 1996 and 2000 From Table 3 and Table 9 of the New Jersey Child Abuse and Neglect Statistical Reports as reported by the NJ Division of Youth and Family Services, Department of Human Services. Includes children under age 18.

Out of Home Placements, 1996 and 2001 The number of children placed in foster care, residential care, group homes and other out-of-home settings in 1996 and 2001, as reported by the Division of Youth and Family Services, Department of Human Services.

Section 8: New Jersey School Children

Statewide comparison of tests scores between low-income and wealthier children Percentage of students passing state tests in grades 4 and 8, as reported by the NJ Department of Education.

Student Performances on Proficiency Assessments in Grades 4 and 8 Students passing statewide tests in literacy, math and science, grades 4 and 8, as reported by the NJ Department of Education.

Special Education Enrollments, 1998 and 2001 Students ages 6-21 enrolled in public special education programs, as reported by the NJ Department of Education, Office of Special Education,

Public High School Dropouts, 1998-99 and 2000-01 Total dropouts in public high schools, grades 9-12, as reported by the NJ Department of Education, Vital Education Statistics, 1998-1999 and 2000-2001.

High School Dropout Rates, 1992-93 and 2000-01, as reported by the NJ Department of Education, Vital Education Statistics, 1992-93 and 2000-01.

Section 9: Early Care and Education

Preschool Enrollments, 1999 and 2001 Number of 3-and 4-year-olds enrolled in half- and full-day, district-run programs operated both in-district and in community child care centers, as reported by the NJ Department of Education, October 1999 and October 2001 enrollment counts.

Kindergarten Enrollments, 1999 and 2001 Number of students enrolled in half- and full-day public kindergarten, as reported by the NJ Department of Education, October 1999 and October 2001 enrollment counts.

Child Care Centers, 1996 and 2002 Number of state-licensed child care centers, as reported by the NJ Department of Human Services, Division of Youth and Family Services, Bureau of Licensing.

Child Care Center Capacity, 1996 and 2002 Number of available slots for children in state-licensed child care centers, as reported by NJ Department of Human Services, Division of Youth and Family Services, Bureau of Licensing.

Family Child Care Providers, 1996 and 2002 Number of providers offering child care in their homes, as reported by the NJ Department of Human Services, Division of Youth and Family Services, Bureau of Licensing.

* *Certain statewide totals exclude military cases and cases in which the county of residence is unknown.*

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